THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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FOCUS on sports

What's ahead . . .

Look for many more American universities to start adding star Negro athletes to their faculties.

They'll be taken on as coaches, athletic counselors, or special assistants in student affairs.

The University of Tennessee has taken the lead. By hiring Ralph Boston, world-record holder in the long jump, it is bridging the communications gap between black students and college administrations, the gap that has had such a damaging effect on so many Negroes on athletic scholarships.

Until now few predominantly white colleges in the United States have ministered to off-the-field needs—social and academic—of Negro athletes.

An unhappy lot of these highly recruited sports stars are begining to speak out.

At many institutions they are demanding special counseling by Negro advisers, even Negro coaches, who understand black athletes and the problems they face.

⊕

Wimbledon's storied mantle has now descended upon the Longwood Cricket Club in Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Britain's All-England Club had always been regarded as the mecca of amateur tennis. But this year it flung open its doors to professionals as well.

And New York's Forest Hills, longtime home of the United States Amateur Singles Championships, followed suit as an open event.

So Longwood, traditional site of the United States National Doubles, now has inherited all the amateur championships at stake—men's singles and doubles, women's singles and doubles, and mixed doubles.

Result: Longwood now has become the largest and most prestigious amateur tennis event in the world.

More than 250 top-ranking players from all corners of the globe have filed entries for the championships which run Aug. 16-25.

⊕

"Hitting the old horsehide" may soon be outdated baseball slang.

"Whacking the old wool" may be more accurate. And out of this change could come a welcome relief for the game's struggling batters.

A new sphere is going the rounds of the Japanese professional leagues. It consists of simulated leather covering with cotton lining, inside which is a rubber-and-cork core surrounded by 3½ ounces of wool.

This construction offers two major advantages. First, the wool's resiliency enables the ball to return to its original shape no matter how hard it is hit. Second, the new ball will outlast two conventional ones.

⊕

The North American Soccer League is probably the only soccer circuit in the world which was founded for the purpose of making money.

Its promoters, therefore, are very concerned over low attendance this season.

Competition from better-established sports, sparsity of American players, too much midfield action, and not enough scoring attempts—these are reasons most frequently cited for the public's apparent lack of interest.

But the drawing power of overseas teams such as England's Manchester City and Santos of Brazil indicates that success of soccer in America lies in international encounters.

So next year it's proposed that the NASL schedule be divided into three parts. The first and third sections would comprise league action among the NASL's own teams.

The interim weeks—which would coincide with the European and South American off-seasons—would be devoted to exhibition games between NASL clubs and big-name teams from abroad.

Trends . . .

Efforts to write new rules for pro football are gaining yardage in both the United States and Canada.

In their preseason games, the National and American Football Leagues are currently experimenting with a new conversion system.

Being tested is the feasibility of eliminating altogether that virtually automatic extra point following touchdowns. Instead of place-kicking, they are employing the option of either running or passing from the two-yard line for the conversion point.

Meanwhile, the Canadian Football League already has adopted several new rules for 1968 play.

All officials in CFL games this year may call offside penalties.

Canadian rules have also moved closer to the American variety by adopting a more liberal use of the clock. This year the CFL clock will be stopped (in the last three minutes of each half) on all incomplete passes and on completed passes when the receiver is able to get out of bounds. This extra time probably will give Canadian fans six or seven more plays a game.

Where to look

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Trouble enrolled

Tense Columbia waits

By John Littlewood, staff photographer

Then—and now?

Columbia University's student protest last spring included this marcher. Present portents hint more of the same for fall.

By David Holmstrom
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A tomato-red flag hung from the third floor of the Summer Liberation School. On the crowded steps in front of the brownstone a barefooted, shirtless, and bearded young man named John Jacobs looked across West 114th Street at the backside of Columbia University's Butler Library and said, "Whatever they're expecting, they're going to get."

The "they" referred to was just about any Columbia administration official from Grayson Kirk, the president, on down to any janitor in the administration center in Low Library.

Grant received

And what is expected when the semester starts in September is trouble, maybe disruptive, maybe not, but trouble that reflects student discontent with the slow efforts of a renowned university to alter its policies.

Despite the relatively calm summer session on the bruised campus, those elements of student dissent which helped turn the Ivy League school into a battleground last April are still evident and angry, although more fragmented than before.

Now isolated into a movement attempting to "radicalize society," members from Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and the original Strike Committee operate from the loose-knit Liberation School in the shadow of Butler Library.

Another offshoot group, the Moderate Students for a Reconstructed University (SRU), are concerned solely with changing the university. They recently received a $10,000 grant from the Ford Foundation to study restructuring of the university.

Memorandum drafted

Currently, nine committees are either working on proposals to restructure the university or investigating the events that led to the dark night in April when 1,000 policemen violently cleared student-occupied buildings. More than 700 students were arrested and many injured. The Cox Commission, appointed by the administration, recently charged that the administration had been "naive" in calling in the police and expecting order to prevail.

"Kirk could be fired tomorrow and the university opened up to anarchy and the SDS group probably wouldn't be satisfied," said a Columbia official.

Rodger W. Huehner, student editor of the Columbia Owl, said he was "almost certain that some kind of strike would be im-

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By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

Mideast caldron boils

Tension mounts in the Middle East as two Syrian Air Force pilots suddenly land their Soviet MIGs in northern Israel Aug. 12. An Israeli attack on guerrilla camps at Salt last week followed some 96 reported Arab liberation group attacks on the Israelis.

UN tries to calm Mideast

By Earl W. Foell
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

United Nations, N.Y.

UN peacemakers are triply tied up in the Middle East thicket and making only peripheral progress.

First, Swedish mediator Gunnar Jarring is still doggedly handling the main show—his attempts to settle the third Arab-Israeli war and the two wars before it. But despite self-serving leaks from both sides hinting new reasonableness, officials here believe there is little real progress to report.

Second, Secretary-General U Thant is trying to end the affair of the hijacked Israeli airliner held in Algeria for three weeks. Some diplomats feel bargaining over the plane was given a nudge when Israel ac-

★ Please turn to Page 2

Moscow hand seen in Ulbricht moves

By Paul Wohl
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The latest offer to Bonn by Walter Ulbricht, East German head of state, has been widely interpreted as a sign that Moscow, as "protector" of the [East] German Democratic Republic, seeks to improve its relations with West Germany. Mr. Ulbricht's surprise visit to Czechoslovakia is seen as pointing in the same direction.

In a speech to the Volkskammer (People's Chamber) Aug. 9, the East German leader offered to negotiate with Bonn a pact renouncing the use of force and dropped his previous insistence on diplomatic recognition as a precondition to talks.

West Germany, too, has made overtures. On Aug. 8, the Kölner Stadtanzeiger published an interview with the new West German ambassador in Moscow, Helmuth Allardt, which shows that talks between the two powers are going on.

The ambassador was quoted as saying that a West German official declaration admitting German responsibility for the death of 20 million Russians in World War II would pave the way for improved relations between Bonn and Moscow. Such statements are not made haphazardly. Their purpose usually is to prepare public opinion for a turn in the road.

Walter Ulbricht
. . . makes overtures to West Germany

Trade importance looms

West German exports to the Soviet Union rose by nearly 50 percent between 1966 and 1967. Recent months have seen a further increase. A new trade pact is to be negotiated. The Soviet-owned Narodny Bank of London has just opened a branch office in Frankfurt. Soviet poets tour West Germany.

Yet it is doubtful whether the Soviets have a German policy. What looks like a German policy, seen from Bonn, actually is the Kremlin's European policy. Its immediate objective is a European security pact, and its long-range objective is United States withdrawal from the Continent.

Until the recent upheavals in France, Paris was Moscow's preferred partner in Western Europe. Now that France temporarily has taken a back seat and its economy has been shaken up, West Germany has become the pivot of the Soviet Union's European diplomacy.

Economic considerations also apply. The Soviets are aware that they need more Western capital to speed up their economic development. In the first July issue of Kommunist, alternate politburo member Pyotr N. Demichev wrote: "In order to satisfy all the requirements of our society . . . we shall have to increase the present volume of our production several times."

This year's grain crop is expected to be 20 percent below the good crop of last year. Although the Soviets in 1966, and to some extent last year, replenished their grain reserve, they may have to import grain to fulfill their commitments toward their East European allies.

Hard financial facts

These are hard facts which enhance the importance of an understanding with West Germany, the financially most potent country of the Continent.

Moscow so far has turned down Prague's urgent demand for a $500 million hard-currency credit to overhaul the Czech economy. Although Czechoslovakia may be able to join the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, two institutions which could take care of its most urgent needs, the possibility of a West German credit looms.

The Soviet press has noted that Karl Blessing, the president of the central bank of West Germany, was twice in Prague. During a recent visit to Stuttgart, Prof. A. Snejderek, director of the Czechoslovakian Institute of International Politics and Economics, came out for an improvement of cultural, social, and economic relations with West Germany.

"I think in West Germany we will find partners who understand our position," said the Czech professor.

The Soviets may not like this situation, but they probably feel that in view of their strained finances they will have to acquiesce

★ Please turn to Page 4

U.S. campaign fogs peace talks

By Saville R. Davis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The politics of the presidential campaign are still further muddying the already opaque waters of the Vietnam peace talks. It is not possible to sort out what is being said for political reasons from what is actually taking place. This awkward situation is likely to continue at least until after the Democratic convention.

As the lull in the Vietnam fighting continues, as the peace-minded Sen. Mike Mansfield returns from Moscow, as Hanoi's top negotiator Le Duc Tho returns from North Vietnam to the Paris talks, as Moscow is reported flirting with a reconciliation with West Germany, as talk spreads of an improved outlook for peace in the Middle East—Hubert Horatio Humphrey does what none of the other principals has yet done.

He has publicly drawn conclusions from these otherwise enigmatic events.

One little glimmer

His conclusions add up to "one little note of optimism." There are very serious negotiations now taking place at Paris. They are at "a very important point." And repeating: They are at "a serious stage."

If this was all that Washington had to puzzle over, in the wake of the Vice-President's weekend telecast, there would be no problem. Mr. Humphrey is privy to much of the President's secret information.

Like candidate Richard M. Nixon, he was briefed at President Johnson's Texas ranch after the Republican convention. He must know what is going on.

But candidate Humphrey said a lot more. He qualified his little note of optimism by calling for "some degree of restraint and reasonable response" from Hanoi to the partial halt of the bombing by the United States. And then he qualified that, in turn, by softening the State Department's usual phrase of "reciprocity" which he said Hanoi disliked.

Emphasis on peace

By the time he finished, it appeared that he had not clearly strayed off the Johnson reservation. He was still within the broad limits of the President's mix of toughness and willingness to negotiate. It could not be proved that the Vice-President had moved out on his own and veered off on a new compass course of foreign policy.

But his use of language, in the American political context, was such as to give a strong, positive impression of Hubert Humphrey the peacemaker. All his emphasis was on the side of negotiating peace. The doves among his listeners must have come away thinking that Mr. Humphrey was straining over toward their direction much more than in the past.

Mr. Humphrey faces a possible major fight in the Democratic convention at Chicago, starting Aug. 26, from his strongly peace-minded opponents, Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota and Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota. Both call for halting the rest of the bombing of North Vietnam without any "response" from Hanoi.

Reconciliation sought

Mr. Humphrey wants to bring these dissenters back to their political home inside the broad limits of the party before the convention is finally over. It might come before or after a fight on the convention floor, in which the Kennedy and McCarthy groups would appear to win a more peaceable platform plank and Mr. Humphrey would appear to concede somewhat in their direction.

Then a peace-minded candidate for vice-president could be picked from the ranks of the left-wing opponents.

If the strategy turned out to be this, or something like it, Mr. Humphrey would want to stretch the official Vietnam policy as far as he could toward compromise. The impression he gave in his latest comments on Vietnam would appear to fit that strategy.

After all, President Johnson still holds the power to decide how and by what means to negotiate with Hanoi. He can hold the line while the Vice-President leans a little over the fence on one side.

This is precisely what Mr. Johnson himself did in the election campaign four years ago, it is recalled here. He is accused of saying he would never send American boys to Vietnam, in order to take votes away from Sen. Barry Goldwater.

But he never said this. A careful study of what Mr. Johnson did actually say would show a number of qualifications. He repeatedly showed the tough side of his negotiating position. But like Mr. Humphrey today, he leaned so hard on the side of avoiding an American commitment to the war that listeners got the impression that this was all he said.

It is possible, and some observers here would say likely, that the Paris negotiations are taking a new and more hopeful turn. If so, the facts will come out in due time, or leak out. But until that happens it is likely to continue to be very difficult to distinguish the actual progress of events from politicking and statement intended to sway voters—at least until the second convention is past.

Inside today . . .

Saigon sees hopes dashed by GOP choice

In South Vietnam the Republican National Convention was seen to close an era—an era when Vietnamese hawks still hoped for military victory. Now new questions arise about the kind of peace that will be sought.

Story: Page 4

Bulgarian films bid for world notice

Eloquent faces from behind the Iron Curtain are seen in Bulgarian films making a strong bid for world notice. Without rejecting communism, they skillfully focus on individuals and, to an observer from the West, "look like an argument for creative individualism."

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August 14, 1968

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Associated Press Wirephoto

Syrian MIG

One of two Syrian Air Force MIG-17 jet planes that landed on an airstrip in northern Israel Aug. 12. The planes were later removed to a secret Israeli Air Force base.

Arab-Israelis 'air war' escalates

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon

Capture of two Syrian MIG-17 jets Aug. 12 by Israel is the latest episode of sky lanes warfare between the Arabs and Israel.

Damascus Radio said the planes made forced landings at "a hostile airport" after their fuel ran out during a training flight.

Israeli Radio said the pilots, a Syrian first and second lieutenant, and their planes were safe and in good condition after being escorted to a northern Israeli airport.

The pilots, it said, were being interrogated. Their planes carried loaded cannon and extra fuel tanks.

Capture of the outmoded jets came about 12 hours after a mysterious half-hour temporary closing of Damascus airport and Syrian airspace to civil air traffic. In the past Damascus had taken this measure during arrivals of Soviet arms by air.

The Syrian chief of staff and a military mission had returned Aug. 11 from an 18-day mission to Moscow, possibly connected with arms supplies.

Faction jittery

But political observers here wondered whether the move might result from Syrian jitters about a possible military coup.

Since a group of rightist Baathists (Arab socialists) seized and consolidated power in Iraq last month, the leftist Baath faction in power in Damascus had shown extreme nervousness.

The two factions are irreconcilably hostile. The leftists threw the rightists out of power in Syria in February, 1966. Baathist Gen. Hassan al Bakr, the new Iraqi President, has been inviting rightist Baath exiles living abroad to forget old grievances and return to Baghdad.

Gen. Amine al Hafez and Salah al Bitar, former Syrian President and Premier respectively under the rightist Baath regime, have already done so after their presence here helped stir up a bitter Syrian-Lebanese dispute.

Tank units ringed the Damascus radio and television and Defense Ministry buildings immediately after the Iraqi coup of July 17. Returning travelers report many political arrests in Syria.

But whether these stirrings were directly linked with the capture of the two MIGs by Israel remained to be proved. What was certain was further escalation of the aerial blows being traded by both sides.

The story of aerial defections and captures really began on Aug. 16, 1966 when Capt. Mounir Roufa of the Iraqi Air Force flew a late model MIG-21 jet to Israel. His defection had been carefully prearranged.

Israel used the jet for study and training. It captured four more operational MIG-21's from the Egyptian Air Force in Sinai in last year's June war.

Plane hijacked

Israeli Mirage pilots were trained on the MIG's, which were painted with Israeli insignia. Then Tel Aviv and Washington are said to have made a secret deal under which the four Egyption MIGs were sent to the United States together with a battery of Sam-2 antiaricraft missiles captured in Sinai with their guidance systems.

The next episode came on July 22 of this year. Three Palestinian comamndos, including a trained pilot, hijacked a Rome-Tel Aviv flight of Israel's El Al Airlines and flew it to Algiers.

The Boeing and its 12 male Israeli passengers and crew are still held there.

The Palestinian commando group, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, wants to exchange the Boeing and the Israelis for Palestinian prisoners held in Israel. Iraq, however, has sent a lawyer to Algiers with the mission of getting an Algerian court order to impound the plane and eventually send it to Iraq to be held in return for the lost Iraqi MIG-21.

Talks are going on in Rome through the intermediary of Algeria.

★ *UN tries to untangle Mideast*

Continued from Page 1

quired two Syrian Air Force MIGs that landed unexpectedly Monday.

They also noted the conditional form of U Thant's acceptance "in principle" of the invitation to visit Algiers Sept. 13.

His trip to Algiers is to visit a summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity.

As a long-time friend of Algerian independence, U Thant is in a good position to make himself heard in Algiers.

But both Arab and Israeli sources say that so far he is limiting his role to that of conveying terms from one side to the other.

Watching the raids

The UN Security Council has the third side of the peacemaking burden—its familiar weary role of delivering verbal wrist slaps for Arab guerrilla raids and larger-scale Israeli retaliation raids.

Few members of the council feel that the laborious process of hearing conflicting evidence and then dealing out a carefully calculated chastisement measured in milligrams of force is likely to have more than momentary effect on the border warfare.

Diplomats who have served in the area note that two of these three instances of UN peace work are cases of cooling down new frictions, not trying to root out the old basic problems.

They feel the only calming factor in this Otherwise combustible picture is the weariness of the Arab man in the street with a year-long diet of bad news from the Israeli front.

By contrast, weariness of world opinion toward the simmering crisis is regarded in the opposite light.

Many officials here feel that the tediousness of this endlessly repetitive border warfare has lulled both big-power foreign offices and public into apathy.

Washington and Moscow have occasionally made token efforts to restrain their respective clients in the area. But Moscow continues to aid and abet Arab rearmament, and Washington is easing its arms control for Israel.

Playing both sides?

President Nasser has tried to keep his people's spirits up with talk about future vengeance against Israel. Then some of his spokesmen have attempted to dilute the bellicose image thus given by leaking details of concessions Cairo would make if Israel withdrew from captured Arab territory.

Some of these concessions are reported to have been conveyed to Israel in past months by Mr. Jarring. These include the opening of the Suez Canal to Israeli cargoes (not ships) in response to a partial Israeli withdrawal from the East Bank. They include the demilitarization of Sinai under guaranteed UN supervision in return for further withdrawal.

But other reported concessions—and complete packages of terms — are puzzling to both U Thant and Cairo's diplomats here. And Israeli diplomats in New York shrug them off saying that such reports can be tested and verified only if there are direct peace talks between the two sides.

Arab spokesmen argue that this Israeli reply only shows the unwillingness of the government of Levi Eshkol to talk realistically about Arab offers conveyed through Mr. Jarring.

The Arabs maintain that Israel has not yet agreed to "implement fully" the UN Security Council resolution of last November calling for both Israeli withdrawal and (the Israelis note) a firm Mideast peace settlement guaranteeing Israel's safety. They argue that Israeli politicians of all parties have tied their hands by encouraging the public to become attached to much of the captured territory.

Thus the air remains one of impasse spiced by rumors.

Speculation about such relatively straightforward events as the landing of the two Syrian MIGs in Israel and about the likelihood of U Thant's trip to Algiers livens the tedious replaying of old accusations.

Arab and Israeli diplomats alike theorize that the first Syrian-plane arrival in Israel in 10 years is more than coincidental, coming when Israel is searching for bargaining leverage to obtain the return of its El Al airliner.

Speculators warm to tales of Israeli use of misleading navigational-control devices or payoffs for the Syrian pilots. Less-flamboyant delegates simply point out that flights of Arab planes near the Syrian-Israeli cease-fire line are frequent and close enough to present an easy target for decoying or adroit force downs.

Those who know U Thant well doubt that he would use his trip to squeeze the Algerians into action on the hijacked plane. But they feel that neither he nor his hosts would want such a visit to come under a cloud of accusations. This gives rise to some hope that a solution may be reached by early September.

Israelis hit Thant plan to attend Algeria parley

By Reuters

United Nations, N.Y.

Israeli officials have expressed anger at UN Secretary-General U Thant's decision to attend the Organization of African Unity conference in Algeria next month while an Israeli plane is being held in that country.

The officials said they failed to understand how U Thant could go to Algeria for the opening of the conference Sept. 13 when the Algerian Government was involved in "an act of piracy."

An El Al jetliner flying from Rome to Tel Aviv was hijacked July 23 and has been held in Algiers, together with 12 Israeli male passengers and crew members. The Secretary-General has been trying to secure their release.

The Israeli officials expressed dismay that U Thant could respond affirmatively at this time to an invitation from President Boumedienne of Algeria. Diplomatic sources said that the Israeli delegation did not at present plan to make an official protest to U Thant but that such an initiative might follow later.

Political aid not deductible

By the Associated Press

Chicago

Taxpayers, in this election year, should take note that political contributions are not deductible on federal income-tax returns.

They are not deductible either as business expenses or as contributions, Commerce Clearing House reports.

New diplomatic agreement

By Reuters

Hong Kong

The republic of South Yemen and North Vietnam have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level, the North Vietnamese news agency reports.

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Above Gorky Park

By Reuters

Moscow

The newspaper Moskovsky Komsomolets reports the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade plans to build a 500-foot, 40-story building by the Gorky amusement park. It would be the tallest building in Europe.

The news — briefly

International . . .

Athens

Greek Premier George Papadopoulos escaped unhurt from an assassination attempt Tuesday when a bomb was thrown at his car on a coast road near Athens.

Security police arrested former army lieutenant George Panagoulis as he was trying to escape to a waiting boat.

The outbreaks occurred as a "Greek resistance" movement announced in Paris that organized resistance to the regime would begin Tuesday in Athens.

La Paz, Bolivia

Gen. Alfredo Ovando Candia, armed-forces chief and one of the most powerful behind-the-scenes figures in Bolivian politics, resigned Tuesday with all members of the high command.

But President Barrientos refused to accept General Ovando Candia's resignation, though he accepted those of Gen. Juan José Torres, chief of the general staff, and Army chief Vazquez Sempertiegui.

London

Members of the International Federation of Airline Pilots Associations announced Tuesday they would boycott Algiers airport until the crew of the hijacked Israeli El Al Boeing 707 are released by the Algerian authorities.

At the same time, ground staff of the International Transport Workers Federation will refuse to service Algerian Airline planes at other airports.

Capt. Charles Jackson, executive-secretary of the pilots' group, said the boycott would more than halve the traffic into Algiers.

Saigon

Anticorruption inspectors will have the right to audit the personal property of major government figures, including President Thieu, under a bill approved Tuesday by the House of Representatives.

The bill, which still has to be debated by the Senate before going to the President for his signature, calls for the establishment of an anticorruption inspectorate with 18 inspectors empowered to investigate allegations of corruption against all public and private agencies in South Vietnam.

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Prospects of getting sufficient food and medicine to the starving Biafrans grew dimmer Tuesday after the Nigerian Government spurned an appeal to stop shooting at Red Cross planes and peace talks in the Ethiopian capital stalled.

United States . . .

Los Angeles

Watts was relatively quiet early Tuesday under heavy—and controversial — police guard.

Some sporadic and minor incidents occurred through the night.

In Arkansas national guardsmen and police patrolled Little Rock after three nights of minor racial unrest.

Los Angeles

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota urged his supporters who are not delegates to stay away from the Democratic National Convention in Chicago in the interest of a peaceful and orderly convention.

"I hope my supporters would conduct rallies and other public demonstrations of support in their own communities and not in Chicago," said the contender for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Garden City, N.Y.

Former presidential press secretary Bill D. Moyers, just back from a trip to Paris, says U.S. Ambassador Sargent Shriver told him "he is not a candidate for the office of Vice-President and does not intend to encourage anyone to promote him."

Washington

Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey, easing an earlier stand, told a Vietnam peace group that all bombing of North Vietnam should be halted if the enemy showed "restraint and reasonable response" in return.

Mr. Humphrey said his earlier use of the word "reciprocity" as a condition for a bombing halt had been "misinterpreted as a harsh or rigid word."

Meanwhile in Columbus, Ohio, the Vice-President was the winner in a caucus of Ohio delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

Presidential-candidate preferences showed 60 votes for Mr. Humphrey, three for Senator McCarthy, one for Sen. Stephen M. Young of Ohio, 26½ votes uncommitted, and 22½ votes absent.

Washington

The Pentagon declined to comment on a report the Soviet Union has slowed, if not called off, construction of an antiballistic missile defense around Moscow.

The Washington Post said U.S. satellite pictures indicate the Soviet Union is reappraising its bomber and missile defenses.

Austin, Texas

President Johnson announced he has vetoed legislation that would have curbed imports of extra long staple cotton. He said the bill is "a protectionist measure" that would tie his hands in conducting foreign affairs.

News of Aug. 12 and 13 compiled from Associated Press, Reuters, and the worldwide sources of this newspaper.

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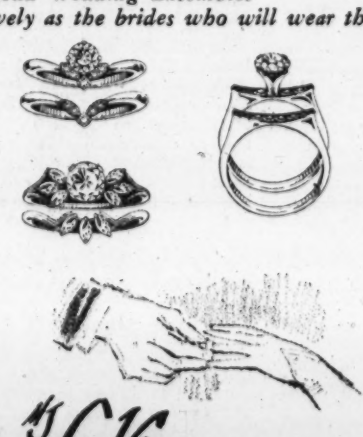
It All Adds Up To Summer
Diamond Wedding Ensembles as lovely as the brides who will wear them



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'J. J.': Expelled radical calls tune

By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Who are the student revolutionaries?

To many on the Columbia campus they are known as "J. J. and the Sillies," a comic analogy to the naming of rock-and-roll bands. To the world at large they are known as "student revolutionaries," rising up from the violent chaos at Columbia to sudden and heady fame.

"J. J." is a stocky, bushy-headed, frenetic young man, suspended from Columbia, who was in the thick of things during the "bust." His fame, unlike Mark Rudd, leader of Students for a Democratic Society, is built on the fact that he led the counterassault on the police at Mathematics: Young Rudd just happened to be yelling above the noise, and "the press did the rest for him."

"J. J." is a somewhat vague leader in the "leaderless society" at the Summer Liberation School, where the "revolution" amounts to a lot of hanging around until nightfall, when most of RAPs (Research Action Projects) begin. RAPs are projects for community change.

Wellsprings of anger

Make no mistake, "J. J." and the "Sillies" are coldly serious. Their anger and disenchantment spring from the prevalent elements of racism in this country, from the pressures of the draft, from the frustrations over a snarled war in Vietnam, and from their general disgust over what they say is hypocrisy in high places.

They see capitalism as sheer exploitation. As for Columbia, they see it as a conglomerate hulk unconcerned with authentic education of man.

It is an easy step for them—caught in the web of a passionate conscience and a hungry intellect—to wed dissatisfaction with the exciting concept of revolution. To them Ernesto (Ché) Guevara or any revolutionary is no angry man hiding out in the mountains with an old rifle. Guevara was legend, purpose, and cause.

They work out of the Liberation School on 114th Street near Columbia. It is a battered brownstone with doors and windows flung open to the summer air. The steps are crowded.

Rudd discounted

"J. J." sits on the railing with his shirt off. He has mottled brown hair, blue eyes, and a curious gentleness behind the hard look he fixes on one and all.

The others will tell you quietly that Marks Rudd is nothing now. "He and some of the other guys sit around and talk about theories," says a mustached revolutionary.

In fact many of the names which became well known during the Columbia conflict are quietly disregarded now. Mr. Rudd's trial begins in mid-September. He is under indictment for criminal trespass, incitement to riot, and riot.

"J. J." swallows some orange juice from a carton and says, "This country doesn't have a free-enterprise system—its a monopoly by huge corporations. The wealth is controlled by a few thousand people — a small ruling class. And reform means taking away power from the big companies. Armed revolution was necessary in Latin America, and for this reason armed revolution is necessary in this country. The goals of profit are contrary to human needs."

Human vs. property values

Where does Columbia fit into the picture?

"The university is part of the military and corporate apparatus," "J. J." answers. "It is not basically interested any more in showing students what is going on in the world of the mind. Defense research and property expansion—that's Columbia, not to mention racism in Harlem. When we occupied the buildings here, the administration had to choose between property values and human values. You know which one they chose."

What about law and order?

"Laws are set up to serve the ruling class and preserve the status quo. The ends justify the means if the ends mean an end to exploitation of the people."

He swallows more orange juice and says, "I gotta go now."

A tall young man wearing a white karate jacket asks if I want to see his "diploma." He hands me a piece of paper, an official document from the New York Police Department charging Dennis Pabon with five counts of criminal charges, all dated the night of the "bust." He says he is not a Columbia student but lives on the fourth floor of the Liberation School "for security means."

We walk up to the third floor. On a table are large soft-drink bottles, the kind used for Molotov cocktails. The windows are heavily taped. "We've been threatened three times by some Cuban-national group," says young Dennis, shrugging his shoulders. "You got to be ready, man."

★Trouble enrolled at tense Columbia

Continued from Page 1

minent" unless the committees—"particularly the Executive Committee of the Faculty"—delivered their reports by mid-September. "The trouble is that there is no guarantee that the administration has to accept what the executive committee proposes."

Prof. Herbert A. Deane, assistant provost for academic planning, recently made public a draft memorandum—supported by David B. Truman, vice-president of the university—which would give students a voice in formulating new rules of discipline. Professor Deane said "enormous changes" would be required in university statutes.

Under the plan new disciplinary rules would be formulated by a committee of eight students, eight faculty members, four deans, and a director of student affairs. Students would also have a role in disciplinary procedures through all-student tribunals from each school in the university. They would hear cases involving violations of rules of conduct, including demonstrations.

Resignation noted

Dr. Kirk has read the memorandum but made no public statement in regard to it. All authority for rules rests in the office of the president.

But the recent resignation of Edward W. Barrett, dean of the Columbia Graduate School of Journalism, illustrates the overriding concern of students and many faculty members with the need for broad changes in university policy, not just discipline alone.

In resigning, Mr. Barrett said, "I simply find myself in disagreement with the basic outlook of a majority of those who make university policy. I should add that, while I have real sympathy for many who seek constructive change, I have no sympathy whatever for the young SDS group who seek destruction."

Federation differs

In a report issued in May, Mr. Barrett and his graduate-school colleagues suggested establishment of a "universitywide tripartite committee on a permanent basis to deal with comparable matters requiring universitywide policy or coordination." They also recommended that students should have a vote on the committee.

In addition they suggested that the trustees of Columbia, as new appointments come up, should have "8 of the 24 seats filled by persons who are occupied full time with the academic work of the community."

But the Alumni Federation of Columbia, pushing off on a quite different tack, has just rejected the idea of any fundamental change in the university structure, including any student role in disciplinary proceedings or curriculum planning.

The federation's newly issued proposals for Columbia's future call for firm disciplinary action against the protesters of last spring and a clear set of limits for student protests and, punishments for violators.

The federation's largest concession to student power was the idea to create boards of visitors for each of Columbia's colleges and schools composed equally of students, alumni, representatives of existing university advisory councils, and outside experts. The boards would be appointed by the trustees and would report to them annually on faculty and student complaints.

More in line with student — and much faculty thinking — was the federation's second major proposal which urges the university and alumni to "forthrightly attack the problem of making Harlem a self-sufficient, healthy community." This is in response to the heavy criticism leveled at the university from the Harlem community — and the students — for acquiring real estate in the surrounding neighborhoods.

Few blacks in classes

A student involved with SRU said, "We want the university to become a positive social force in changing the community around it. Look around Columbia. How many black faces do you see? It's really incredible; Columbia is in the middle of Harlem and yet only about 2 percent of the students are blacks."

One of the issues behind the "revolt" was the proposed construction of a gymnasium on a slope in Morningside Park with a separate entrance for Harlem residents. A spokesman for the university said that, following the disturbances, construction of the gym was halted. He said to reassemble the necessary construction equipment "would take nearly 18 months."

These flurries of action have made little impact on some students.

Roger Huehner, editor of the Owl, has spent all summer at Columbia and said, "The kids hanging around the Liberation School really believe they are visionary revolutionaries. I don't think too many of them have actually thought through to a confirmed ideology. They seem to have an almost juvenile sense of flouting authority. But the remarkable thing is that on pretty short notice they can get 300 or 400 bodies out for a demonstration in summer, as they did the other day when two girls were let out of jail after serving a short sentence. And if they can do that in the summer, who can tell what they can do when the semester starts and the population around here is tripled."

Congressional delay blocks city riot funds

By the Associated Press

Washington

Delays in Congress and the White House apparently have doomed any prospect for setting up this summer a special fund to help law-enforcement agencies deal with riots.

Such a fund was provided for in the omnibus crime control bill President Johnson signed into law June 19.

Although the long-range procedure for the fund is complex, the bill contained a special provision for this summer that cut through much of the red tape.

The deadline for 1968, however, was set for Aug. 31, considered a realistic date by the Senate Judiciary Committee when it drew up the provision last spring.

No members yet

Before funds can be passed out the President must appoint members of a new agency to receive, screen, and decide on applications for aid.

The section of the crime bill containing this summer's antiriot funds provides for grants to states and localities to help them improve law-enforcement techniques and personnel.

The Senate version of the overall crime bill came out of committee last April 29 and was passed in that chamber May 24.

Besides the program of helping law-enforcement efforts, it contained other, farreaching sections dealing with wiretapping, gun controls, and admissibility of voluntary confessions and other evidence.

Misgivings aired

The House passed the Senate bill intact June 6 in a reaction to the slaying that same day of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

The President then signed the bill, although he expressed misgivings about the wiretapping provisions.

Meanwhile, the appropriations bill containing funds for the law-enforcement program was proceeding at a leisurely pace through a separate legislative process.

Asked about the status of the riot-control funds, a Justice Department spokesman said it did not have any to award.

And even if it did, the Law Enforcement Assistant Administration that would award them has still to be appointed and get into action.

The congressional sources said it now appeared completely unlikely the agency could be appointed, receive and screen applications, and set up machinery for making any grants by Aug. 31.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Gone campaigning

This "vacancy" sign appeared on the gate to the governor's mansion in Annapolis, Md. The prankster—either an optimistic supporter or a hopeful Democrat—had heard that the current occupant, Gov. Spiro T. Agnew, had been nominated by the Republicans to be the vice-presidential candidate.

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Saigon sees hopes of victory dashed by GOP choice

By Beverly Deepe
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Saigon

A chapter in Vietnamese history books was closed at the Republican National Convention in Miami Beach.

Vietnamese Hawks' last hopes of victory ended. And South Vietnam began moving toward an even more uncertain period.

An irony stood out to observers here: this chapter was ended by Republican authors, notably Richard M. Nixon. And it was during the Republican Eisenhower-Nixon administration that the very first chapters in the book of American commitment to South Vietnam were written.

In 1954 the American commitment began with a small military advisory effort and massive political support for Vietnamese President Ngo Dinh Diem, who ruled from 1955 to 1963, during the first years of the Eisenhower-Nixon administration.

Now the oft-stated Vietnamese national objective of victory has been extinguished somewhere along the sands of Miami Beach. And rather than go it alone without American support, Vietnamese political circles have begun thinking about following the American peace path. They realize they may need American support in peace as much as—or even more than—in war.

Irony barely recognized

Few Vietnamese politicians, however, appreciated the full irony of the Republican swing in attitudes regarding Asia since the Eisenhower-Nixon era. Vietnamese newspaper comment has concentrated on fine-line differences between Mr. Nixon's peace stand and Hubert H. Humphrey's—without noticing much difference.

Some newspaper editorial comment seemed consoled that both Messrs. Nixon and Humphrey had been stressing of late "non-sellout" type of peace. The issue of winning the war rather than ending it was largely obscured.

As the Republican convention began, the Saigonese opened up their daily newspaper with the headline:

"Retreat will reap tragedy—Ike."

The political translation here was that the war-peace issue, the hawk-dove controversy, was still alive in the American political arena. Conceivably, some Saigonese concluded, an American Republican president might still press for winning the war rather than ending it.

The fading hawk

The Vietnamese newspapers quoted former President Eisenhower as saying, "It is one thing to call for a peaceful settlement of this struggle. It is quite another to call for retreat by America. The latter is the best way I know to stockpile tragedy for our children."

It sounded to these Saigonese as though the former President-general was the last hawk in the American aviary, and even his song had changed from "holding the line in Asia" to the negative pleas of nonretreat.

Four days later, on Aug. 11, a Saigon newspaper headline read:

"Nixon promises 'honorable end' to Vietnam conflict."

Somehow in those four days, the emphasis, adjectives, and tone made a subtle but enormous change. Mr. Nixon of 1968 had changed. He was not the Vice-President Nixon of 1954; then, Vietnamese politico-intellectuals recall, he advocated using American atomic weapons in support of the French during the battle of Dien Bien Phu.

Vietnamese intellectuals and politicians had watched the prelude to the Republican convention with a great deal of interest. But they interpreted American politics in their own Vietnamese framework. And American politics confounded them in the same mischievous manner that Vietnamese politics have for years baffled Americans here.

Many Vietnamese intellectuals thought Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller would win the nomination. They saw he had high prestige, a lot of money, and came from an elite, famous, American family. They were sure Mr. Nixon could not win the nomination. He had lost previous elections, and had low prestige; in Vietnam, no one respects a loser.

Skepticism remains

In addition some Vietnamese still believe President Johnson will maneuver for his own renomination at the Democratic convention, despite his surprise public announcement on April 1 that he would not.

Few Vietnamese can envision a leader voluntarily relinquishing power. They can remember too many ambitious Vietnamese generals throwing coups to seize power.

More significant, however, many Vietnamese viewed the Republican convention as a full-blown floor-fight between dovish Rockefeller and Hawkish Nixon. For them the convention revolved around peace or victory for their little, tired country.

Instead, they witnessed, without realizing it, the transformation of a 1954 model hawk into a 1968 model dove—the change of Mr. Nixon himself.

Perhaps the most important Vietnamese to understand the full dimension of the event was President Thieu himself. For, whether by coincidence or design, the transformation of Mr. Nixon paralleled a similar transformation of President Thieu.

Last month President Thieu left for Honolulu speaking like President Eisenhower: "We shall not surrender to the Communists." Last week, President Thieu began talking about peace.

In the same Saigon newspaper front-paging Mr. Nixon's "honorable peace" nomination speech in Miami Beach, a smaller but equally significant headline read: President Thieu: peace may be restored next year."

It is accepted here that the Democratic convention will not present a hawk-dove choice on the Vietnam war issue, but will involve only a choice among the doves of various political colorations. And, barring unforeseen developments in this highly unpredictable year, the American election debate is expected here to center not on the war-peace issue, but solely on peace itself.

The question appears to have become: which adjectives will the various presidential nominees select to describe and define the peace?

This itself opens a new chapter in Vietnamese history books.

Berlin wall viewed from both sides

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Bonn

East Germany's Communist government has hailed its seven-year-old Berlin wall as a splendid organizational-political achievement.

The Hamburg newspaper Die Welt summarized West German opinion by calling the wall a monstrosity, an anachronistic memorial of Stalinistic self-isolation.

Somewhere between these conflicting extremes lies the Berlin wall's ugly contribution to Germany history since Aug. 13, 1961, when the barbed wire and concrete blocks began to go up.

East Germany's 17 million people today enjoy the highest standard of living behind the Iron Curtain. Without doubt the Berlin wall fostered that achievement.

Before the wall went up, thousands of East Germans—including hordes of skilled young men—were fleeing daily to West Germany through the escape hatch of West Berlin.

Loss of talent, money

In the Western view these refugees were choosing freedom by voting with their feet. But they also drained East Germany of irreplaceable talent.

"In my university," an East German professor told me, "half our engineering students took their degrees at the people's expense and fled westward. Who lost? The people."

Now, he continued, with the wall in place, graduates settled down to make the best career they could, because they could not escape. "Who benefits? The people."

A rampant prewall black market, indulged by West Berliners and by 80,000 East Berliners who worked in West Berlin, cost East Germany hundreds of millions of dollars yearly.

A Berliner, for example, could buy a camera for East German marks in East Berlin, then sell it inexpensively on the Western side for West German marks. These marks he then could turn in on the black market for four times as many East German marks and was ready to repeat his operation.

Rapid growth noted

Compulsions like these caused East German chief of state Walter Ulbricht to gain Soviet sanction to put the stopper in the bottle by literally dividing Berlin in two.

Since the wall went up, the East German economy has first stabilized, then grown. Today East Germany ranks as the world's ninth industrial power.

From this point of view—trumpeted by East German publicists on this seventh anniversary of the wall—the dread complex of concrete, wire, minefields, and watch towers has done its work.

But at what cost in human misery!

Sixty-three East Germans have been killed trying to cross the wall during the past seven years.

Seventy-two others have been shot or blown up by mines during the same period along the 860-mile frontier between the two Germanys. This border is physically separate from the Berlin wall. But these 72 persons need not have been killed, had the Berlin wall not prevented their escape through West Berlin.

Today no East German soldier along the Berlin wall or Iron Curtain patrols unseen by at least one comrade, lest the soldier take a notion to escape, as hundreds of them have done.

Since the wall was built 2,071 East German soldiers and policemen have escaped, 503 of them in uniform. From 1949 to the present, the number of soldier escapees is over 27,000.

During the last year—from the sixth to the seventh anniversary of the wall—no one is known to have been killed at the Berlin wall.

This testifies, according to Berlin observers, partly to the improvement of living standards in the East—but even more to the terrible efficacy of the improvements constantly being made to the wall.

Now, for example, long stretches are surmounted by rolling pipes of concrete, which slip beneath a climber's hands and hurl him backward.

In other places the wall is backed up on the East German side by deep E-shaped trenches of concrete.

These improvements, it is reasoned here, have discouraged East Germans from escape attempts which today are far more risky than in the days when the first crude wall was erected.

Many West Germans argue vehemently that a regime which built the wall and kills Germans never should be recognized by the government in Bonn.

This argument, while understandable, is unlikely to be decisive. Already the West German Government, resigned to the factual existence of East Germany, is edging toward wider contacts with Mr. Ulbricht's regime, though not necessarily diplomatic recognition.

★ Moscow hand seen in Ulbricht moves

Continued from Page 1

sooner or later to a deal between Prague and Bonn, and even benefit from it.

Precautions pressed

The purpose of President Ulbricht's trip to Karlovy Vary, where he met Czechoslovakian leaders, is believed to be a precautionary one. In any understanding between Prague and Bonn, East Berlin would like to see a clause backing East Germany.

The Soviets and elder Communist statesman Ulbricht want to take advantage of Bonn's desire to improve relations with Czechoslovakia in order to obtain an improvement of relations between Bonn and East Berlin as a first step toward a rapprochement between Bonn and Moscow.

The crux is the so-called "Ulbricht doctrine," which demands that any socialist country dealing with West Germany refuse to recognize Bonn's claim of representing all of Germany.

Shift gaining favor

It is significant that Mr. Ulbricht, in his speech of Aug. 9 in which he proposed negotiations with West Germany, reiterated his demand that Bonn drop its claim to be the sole representative of all Germans.

The Soviets and East Germans apparently hope that Bonn will make concessions in this respect.

High-ranking members of West Germany's Social Democratic Party, the party of Deputy Chancellor and Foreign Minister Willy Brandt, have come out in favor of abandoning Bonn's sole-representation claim. The former Mayor of West Berlin, Heinrich Albertz, on July 11, even recommended full diplomatic recognition of the German Democratic Republic by West Germany.

Whether the Soviets and Mr. Ulbricht will be able to overcome the objections of Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger's Christian Democratic Party is a moot question. But the talks which have been going on and the overtures which have been made on both sides open the possibility of an understanding.

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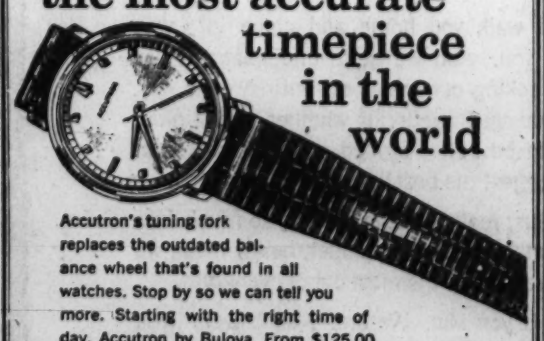

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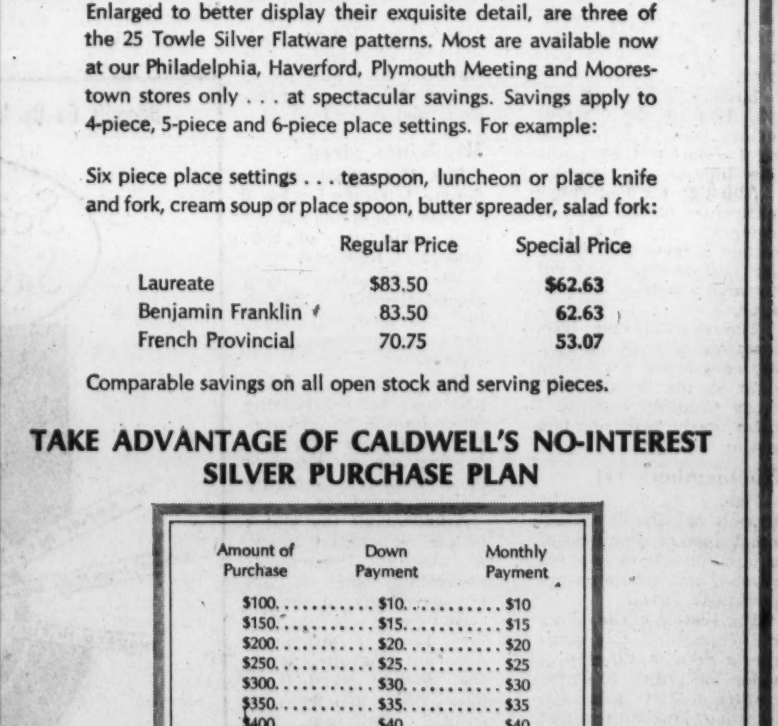

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Embassy hostess

Marquesa's recipe: Relax

By Janny Brown
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Washington

From Diplomatic Row Doña Mercedes, Marquesa de Merry del Val, the wife of the Spanish Ambassador, is fast making the town Spanish-conscious.

She has apparently a simple recipe for a successful party, which on second thought may not be really that simple. But she should know—as last year alone she entertained more than 11,550 guests. Her recipe:

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- She doesn't worry about a soufflé settling down or roast beef getting overdone.
- She doesn't tow unwilling guests around, pairing them off on conversation ground; she gives them a chance; they know whom they want.
- She avoids the risk of duds that might add the bore element.
- She serves attractive looking and delicious food;
- Soft music and dancing.

One of the loveliest

The Marquesa presides over one of the loveliest embassies in Washington: large, well-proportioned rooms, its walls covered with paintings and tapestries on loan from Spanish museums; a palatial ballroom with walls covered in rich red damask which she brought over from Europe; an inner Spanish patio, complete with tinkling fountain, surrounded by Moorish arches and pillars, iron grilles, and colorful tiles. It's difficult to believe you are in Washington, not very far from the Lincoln Memorial.

As a hostess, the Marquesa likes the functionalism of modern houses, but relishes the ample rooms and high ceilings of classical architecture. Although she likes modern dance for its freedom of movement, she confesses to a lack of understanding and liking for modern art. For enjoyable reading she chooses biographies.

The Marquesa's fashion preference is indicated by her choice of designers: Balenciaga, the classicist, who has given up in Paris, times being what they are, but still maintains a lush fashion house in Spain; Rodriguez; and one or two of the more modern Spanish couturiers. She dislikes hats as "hairdo mussers," and what she calls the "Sancho Panza" cobble heels. She's glad high heels are coming back.

Once a low student

"The miniskirt stands on the wearer's legs," she said. "They are good until one is 25; after that the legs should stand the skirt. From an aesthetic point of view Minis provide no symmetry."

As a rule she would follow radical fashions only when they have been time-tested, but will never lead in them.

"Chic," she defined, "is an innate ability to give class to whatever one wears, whether a cheap dress or an expensive original. Elegance can be acquired, and is more a matter of good taste and the ability to choose the right clothes, colors, and accessories."

Marquesa de Merry del Val seated on the fountain of the Spanish Embassy's inner patio, Washington. She wears a rare antique necklace of gold alternating with turquoise. Jade bracelets decorated with turquoise and gold add elegance to simple off-white dress.

Elegant chic

She is less offhand in defining the elusive thing called charm:

"This is not acquired, I think," she said thoughtfully. "Rather, one has to be born with it. You can see that even in children who have not had time to develop some characteristic. In a group of little girls there are one or two who look at you and something in them attracts you pleasantly; while another, maybe more beautiful, will not arouse a response in you except the natural appeal a child has for adults. But assuredly, kindness is a basic component of charm."

On the quality she likes most in women, "Kindness!" she answers with alacrity. She also admires sincerity and intelligence. The Marquesa, who was a law student before marriage caught up with her, detests malicious gossip.

In men she admires good conversationalists—the alert ones who can fit in any group and conversation. She doesn't care for the romantic, hand-kissing, and insincere types.

The Marquesa's hobby is silversmithing. She learned to wield the silversmith's hammer when she and her husband, Ambassador Merry del Val, were posted in Peru. She admits it is a noisy hobby, but she has got used to the sound.

However, she has not indulged this hobby since coming to Washington due to a heavy social calendar and the price of silver here. Souvenirs of her hobby adorn the Spanish Embassy residence, in the form of trays, candy bowls, roosters, etc., many of them sporting a professional look.

WOMEN TODAY

A hidden resource?

By Dorothy Hunt Smith
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Trenton, N.J.

"Women are government's hidden resource," says Paul Ylvisaker, New Jersey state commissioner of community affairs. A youngish, gentle-speaking man with tousled hair, Mr. Ylvisaker runs a lively year-and-a-half-old department that encompasses offices of community services and economic opportunity, state and regional planning, housing and urban renewal, local finance, and provisions for the aging.

Mr. Ylvisaker came to public service by way of the teaching profession, from Bethany Lutheran College and Mankato (Minnesota) State College, and a Harvard Ph.D. He was teaching at Swarthmore when Mayor Joseph Clark (now Senator) drew him in as his executive secretary. Later, he had been for 12 years director of public affairs for the Ford Foundation when Governor Hughes of New Jersey called him to be commissioner of his new department.

The commissioner's suite of offices in a new building not far from the State House is a lively place, fully integrated in every sense of the word. It is crisp and clean and not fully decorated. The typewriters, the files, the Xerox, are there, though the walls are bare, and a good unframed painting by one of the secretaries is waiting to be hung. But mostly the office is furnished with people who appear to like each other and to be doing things they care about.

Mr. Ylvisaker's inner office conveys the same feeling, and the man who slouches in his swivel chair seems to care more about people than furnishings.

"The human resources of this country are the greatest potential we have — women among them," he told me during our interview. "That is what this office is trying to unloose. Creativity often arranges to work on its own terms. We don't have to fit everything into a category that already exists. There are precocious characters we must make room for."

Women are doing important jobs at every level of his department beginning with his confidential assistants, Dorothy Seltzer and Mrs. Alma Armstrong, and running through all the interlocking affairs that he oversees, and many that are peripheral.

He waved his arm toward the window. "When you leave this office, go back by way of Warren Street," he said. "You'll see the black kids, well supervised, working on the canal to take from it the rats and the litter and make it a lovely place with paths where mothers can stroll with their kids, park benches they made themselves, trees and shrubs they planted. The kids are proud to be working on something of their own and also making money. The supervisors are proud. If it works we hope to get more money and fix up all 67 miles of the Raritan Canal. The whole thing was simple inspiration from a girl—Margaret Woodring, a planner at Rutgers Agricultural College, who just let her woman's instinct work and we backed her."

Looking to the future, an internship program in community services welcomes the kids for the summer, or after college, to a wide variety of careers. A third of these interns are girls.

"What we try to do in this department is to unleash this capacity to be of service, to contribute fresh ideas," Mr. Ylvisaker continued. "It's just like the grain of mustard seed." The interns are assigned to tough spots. Some of them move into areas where adults are too timid or too sophisticated to enter. Mr. Ylvisaker sees the potential in youth and feels that a few years of such a program will produce a whole new crop of imaginative public servants.

When it comes to urban planning, the commissioner feels that women have been too long neglected.

"Planning now ought to start with the woman. She is the one who determines the quality of life. She knows that the services are very important and she's willing to spend less tax money on the things that show, and more on the services—health care, legal advice, education. We're trying to invite that perception into our work."

Mr. Ylvisaker cites his own wife, Barbara Edwards Ewing, a Radcliffe graduate, as an example of a mother who has raised four children and is now working for the family program in Trenton. Her particular concern is the establishment of neighborhood health centers in the ghetto. In the fall she will be going back to school for graduate work in the field.

"The woman has an instinct for thinking in terms of one to one," he said. "Man thinks about numbers and systems and becomes impersonal. The woman seeks out the one to one relationship and works on that. We need that kind of thinking."

Women Doers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Nine Democratic women have been selected for the Democratic National Committee 1968 Women Doers Awards and will be presented their citations at the time of the Democratic National Convention in Chicago. Award-winning Women Doers were selected by a panel of judges from 140 nominations submitted by Democratic women's groups in 32 states.

Three awards were made in each of three categories for the 2nd Democratic Women Doer Award contest. They were: elected officials or party office holders, exceptional contributions to their communities, and young women, under 30, who excel in party work.

Dr. Dorothy L. Brown of Nashville, Tenn., Mrs. John J. Foley of Portsmouth, N.H., and Mrs. Ray R. Heid of Brighton, Colo. were selected for their achievements as elected officials.

Job opportunities

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The United States Department of Labor recently reported that public relations, a fast-growing occupational field, holds excellent employment opportunities for women.

Since employment in public relations is expected to expand rapidly during the next decade, prospects for women continue to be excellent, reports a new Labor Department publication.

The leaflet which gives tips on preparing for a career in public relations is available for 10 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402.

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Son's first party surprised mother

Looking homeward

By Darren Stone

The trouble was, nobody warned me. One minute Chad was riding his bicycle, provoking tickle fights, choking over food and jokes at the wrong times, forgetting all manner of things like making his bed, table manners, and so on through the normal routine of a sixth grader.

Then suddenly he was going to a party. "Jon's having a party Friday night," Chad announced one day.

"That's nice. What time?" I asked.

"About 5 till 9. Our group is going to play; I'll have to take my drums."

"That's nice. How many of the fellows are going?"

"I don't know. About five guys, I guess, and some girls."

"Girls! You're going to a party with girls! I think it's a little previous; I mean after all this is only sixth grade. I don't know if I want you to start mixed parties so young."

But Chad did not lose his cool. He let me wander through my own maze without opposition for several days. I began examining myself to find out why my first reaction had been so negative, so shocked.

What's wrong with boys and girls being at a party? I asked myself. Why are you so excited?

Well, they seem so young to be starting that kind of thing. The next thing you know they'll be dating at age 12 and going steady at 13! It's all part of the too-much-too-soon picture.

You are assuming that boys and girls at a party means misbehaving. Maybe you are prejudging.

I came out of my maze and found Chad—and his Dad—waiting.

"I guess you think I acted pretty dumb about Jon's party," I admitted to my first-born.

"I guess I do," he said, "I don't see what's so wrong about a party. Why are you prejudiced against girls?"

"You have to be patient with mothers," Ben counseled his son. "They need time to get used to new ideas. What time are you supposed to be at Jon's house on Friday?"

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U.S. politics, Viet fighting

Hanoi scans 'war' on two fronts

By Carlyle Morgan
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

North Vietnam is watching both the battlefield and the American election campaign closely for signs by which to guide its diplomacy at the Paris peace talks, diplomats here say.

These signs could indicate one of three possible courses for them:

- Hanoi could wait for a change of administration at Washington, hoping that Hubert H. Humphrey will succeed President Johnson and follow a softer line on the Vietnam issue.
- It could press Mr. Johnson harder right now to end the bombings "unconditionally," leaving it to world opinion to judge whether the North Vietnamese are giving the "reasonable response" for which Mr. Humphrey has just asked.
- It could seize upon statements attributed to Republican candidate Richard M. Nixon as justifying a stepped-up offensive by Vietnamese Communists against Saigon and the Americans.

Nixon quotes hit

Already the North Vietnamese here are moving to discredit the Republican position. Nguyen Thanh Le, North Vietnamese spokesman, has told a press conference that statements Mr. Nixon reportedly made to a Miami newspaper are "impudent," and he has called the Republican attitude on Vietnam "unrealistic."

In making this pronouncement Mr. Le departed from the delegation's usual position of refusing comment on the American election. He also said the Johnson position was unacceptable and described as inaccurate Mr. Humphrey's weekend statement that the talks were closer than ever to the objective of getting the process of peace under way.

The spectrum of his criticism reached even farther. It included Sen. Mike Mansfield, (D) of Montana, the Senate majority leader, who is in Paris and has had talks with the American negotiator, W. Averell Harriman, and with French Premier Couve de Murville.

Arrival from Moscow

Mr. Le expressed regret that Senator Mansfield had not asked to meet members of the North Vietnamese delegation.

Special interest attaches to the Mansfield visit because the Senator has just visited Moscow. But it appears that his talks here are meant chiefly to inform Ambassador Harriman about Washington viewpoints and to hear Mr. Harriman's ideas. Apparently he has no special "mission from Moscow" at Paris.

Another development watched here with interest was the return to Paris of Le Duc Tho, a member of the North Vietnamese Communist Party's Politburo.

Mr. Tho served as counselor to the North Vietnamese delegation here for some time and then was recalled to Hanoi for consultations. On his way back to Paris he stopped over in Moscow, where he conferred with Soviet First Deputy Premier Kirill T. Mazurov.

New impetus expected

Mr. Tho is considered a "hard liner" for Hanoi. But his presence nevertheless is expected to give new impetus to the negotiations here. American sources point out that if any important move toward peace were to come here, it would almost certainly require this man's guidance and approval on the North Vietnamese side.

As a kind of fanfare for Mr. Tho's return to Paris, the Soviet Government newspaper Izvestia has launched a new attack on the American position at the peace talks.

Izvestia said the "reason for the impasse in the conversations . . . is the position of the American delegation, which refuses to consider the legitimate urging of the Vietnamese to stop the bombardments, which is a precondition for the examination of all other questions."

Associated Press Wirephoto

Le Duc Tho (facing camera), adviser to the North Vietnamese delegation at the Paris peace talks, gets a warm embrace on his return to Paris from Xuan Thuy, chief North Vietnamese negotiator. Mr. Tho has spent six weeks in Hanoi for consultations.

Red envoy returns to talks

French exports rebound

By the Associated Press

Paris

French exports in July spurted substantially, bringing the country's trade balance out of a year of red ink.

Exports totaled $1.27 billion and imports were $1.22 billion.

In June, the worst month of the past year, exports failed to cover imports by $3 million.

Widespread strikes hit France in May and continued into June.

Soviets assail U.S. tactics

By Reuters

Geneva

The Soviet Union has accused the United States at the Geneva disarmament talks of violating universal standards of international law by using chemical weapons in Vietnam.

Alexei Roshchin, Soviet delegate to the Eigtheen Nation Disarmament Committee, also charged the U.S. with showing no readiness to ban all military activities from the seabed.

Virtually rejecting British proposals for a ban on the manufacture, possession, and use of bacteriological weapons, Mr. Roshchin said top priority should be given to full adherence to the 1925 Geneva protocol, which outlawed chemical and germ warfare.

Tito leaves wide trail of goodwill in Prague

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Prague

President Tito of Yugoslavia left a trail of Czechoslovak-Yugoslav goodwill behind him after his visit here last week.

It was not difficult. Relations between the two countries, both born of World War I, never were clouded by the rivalries which still divide other Central and East European countries.

The Yugoslav leader, moreover, was the man who set the pattern of independence for Communist countries, even if they remained Communist.

This writer was in Prague in 1948 when the Yugoslav party was expelled from the Cominform. Just at that time a Yugoslav naval contingent was there for the last of the Czechs traditional "slet" physical culture festivals.

During that week every appearance of those sun-tanned Dalmatians was a signal for the Czechs, then only a few months under communism themselves, to demonstrate their admiration for the nation which was standing up to Stalin.

During this July Prague-Kremlin confrontation, Marshal Tito became known as Prague's "secret weapon." He was all the time in the wings, projecting moral support to leaders facing the same kind of pressures that he in his time withstood.

His pending visit was rumored from day to day. No one, the Russians included, knew if or when he was coming — today, tomorrow, next week.

The Yugoslavs here in Prague blandly informed inquirers that "President Tito has placed himself at Mr. Dubcek's disposal. He will come whenever Mr. Dubcek wishes."

Tito ready to take part

It was evident that if the Soviet tactics had become too rough the Yugoslav leader would have come at once to stand at Mr. Dubcek's side.

The Kremlin dislikes and distrusts Marshal Tito. But it also still has considerable fear of his standing in the Communist world. He was undoutedly a factor, along with the stand taken by most of the Communist parties in the Western world, in the final calling of the Soviet bluff.

In the end his visit became almost unnecessary. The Czechoslovak leaders after their successes at Cierna and Bratislava had no wish to crow. But the public had been led to expect Marshal Tito, and they wanted to see him.

So he came; with a minimum of protocol for a head of state and a low-key program designed not to discomfit the Russians. But he was visible enough to let ordinary folk show their esteem. And there were talks which substantially consolidated the "independence front" within the bloc.

The concrete results of the visit are agreements on increased trade and a bilateral form of industrial and financial cooperation. This cooperation has no obvious connection with Comecon—the East bloc "common market"—of which Czechoslovakia is a member and Yugoslavia is not.

It involves a decision to proceed with a unique "consortium" of Yugoslav and Czechoslovak banks. The project, under discussion for some time, is designed to finance not only a liberalization of trade, but also investment—including the employment of Yugoslav building enterprises and labor in Czechoslovakia and the construction of a joint oil pipeline.

According to Yugoslav sources these arrangements are to be based on "free world market prices" and "convertible currencies." This will sidestep the clearing payments which are the bugbear of Comecon dealings based on the nonconvertible Soviet ruble.

The example will doubtless appeal to other East European countries dissatisfied with Comecon's present working. Two which come instantly to mind are Romania, which is already fast developing its trade with the West, and Hungary, which would have to be a partner in any Yugoslav-Czechoslovak pipeline project.

It is no longer, therefore, just a question of Prague's Action Program for Democratic Reform. It is this growing bond between the recusant members of the ruling Communist world—and the sympathy they command among most parties outside—which is troubling the Russians.

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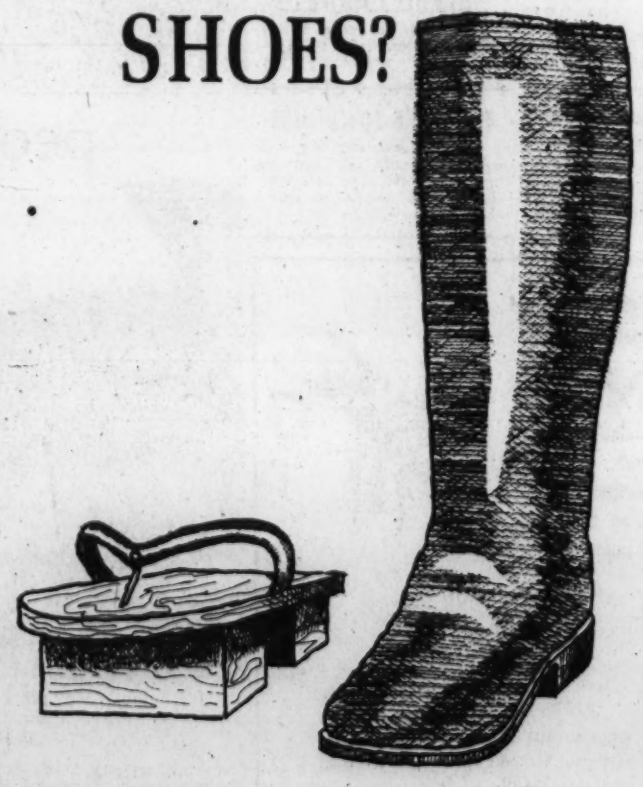

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Did the Babe really belt 715 homers?

By Ed Rumill

Chief sports columnist of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

One of the unhappy involvements in big-league baseball is the incompleteness and, in many instances, the incorrectness of the game's statistical history.

But if those interested in such things can be patient just a little while longer, they will at long last be able to delve through a complete fact-and-figure background of the American and National Leagues.

"A baseball encyclopedia, with records going all the way back to 1869 and including the more than 10,000 players who have appeared in the major leagues, is now being compiled," said Lee Allen, historian of the National Baseball Library at Cooperstown, N.Y. "Information Concepts Inc., a New York firm, is doing a compilation of a computer-processed history covering the first 100 years of professional baseball.

Glamour-record errors

"Naturally there has been some opposition from companies already printing and selling baseball record books. But there are so many instances where statistics of long standing disagree. And, of course, to now many records are incomplete or omitted entirely. It has been sad, indeed.

"But with the publication of this new encyclopedia, the fans and press will finally be able to find the answers to a lot of as yet unanswered questions. Boxscores of more than 100,000 games are being checked; questionaires have already been sent out to more than 6,000 former ballplayers or their families. I feel so good about this that I've been working about 70 hours a week, seven days a week. The book should be ready late in 1969 and include '68 figures."

At present there are 21 researchers working on the new project. Dr. David S. Neft is the computer company's director of research.

"We are already aware that several mistakes have been made in some of the game's glamour records," Allen pointed out. "For instance, we have reason to believe that Babe Ruth had 715 home runs instead of 714 and two games are missing from Ty Cobb's record."

About relief pitching

There is another game in which Ruth hit a home run, yet was not given credit for a run batted in. Walter Johnson, upon more accurate investigation, may come up with two more victories. It is suspect, also, that Sandy Koufax broke Rube Waddell's strike-out record a year or two ago, and not Bob Feller's as reported. The Waddell career figures differ from record book to record book. But the computer should straighten things out after the researchers finish their work.

"It's impossible to slip an error through the computer," Allen continued. "Individual totals have to agree with team totals and team totals have to agree with league totals.

"Also," Lee went on, "our research has uncovered a few interesting facts about relief pitching. For example, our work has uncovered that Lefty Grove, Walter Johnson, and Chief Bender were, at times, outstanding relief pitchers, though you never hear this mentioned when discussing their careers. We will be able to show 'games saved' figures back to the early days and add luster to the career records of those old timers.

"Until 1905, the official scorer could give the victory to any pitcher. We will have new facts in that area, too."

Information Concepts Inc., has a second project going. It is a computer scoreboard system capable of giving the fans instant information. The first one was installed in the new home of the Oakland Athletics.

"It has interesting possibilities," said Allen. "Supposing the manager suddenly removes his starting pitcher. You've often heard the fans boo their objection. Well, the scoreboard could instantly reveal such facts as: 'He threw 70 pitches in five innings, or he injured his arm making that bunt play to third base.'

"A pinch hitter's record against certain clubs or certain pitchers could be flashed to the fans. The grandstand managers could be told why a relief pitcher was allowed to pitch to just one batter. Many other situations could be clarified, keeping the fans right up to date.

Keystone

Sprint ace

Tommie Smith of the United States flashes what could be gold-medal form during the 200-meter sprint at London's White City Stadium.

SPORTS

Butterfly stroke most strenuous

By Cliff Gewecke

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

How time flies! Four years ago Toni Hewitt was the youngest competitor at the United States Olympic swimming trials.

Miss Hewitt, then, was 12 and she failed to make the American squad that went on to such a smashing success in the 1964 Games at Tokyo.

But all that is "ancient" history. The 1968 Miss Hewitt is a blossoming 16, the American record-holder in the 200-meter butterfly, and a big threat to dash Holland's Ada Kok's hopes for twin gold medals in the 100- and 200-meter butterfly events.

"I competed against Ada at the Santa Clara International last year," says Miss Hewitt, who remembers the Dutch lass as being "a wonderful, jolly person."

'I can ride her wave'

Miss Kok, the current world record-holder and 100-meter silver medalist at Tokyo in 1964, beat Toni by a full second in the 200 butterfly and by three-tenths in the 100.

Specifically, Miss Hewitt recalls the "huge wave" the mammoth (6 ft. 1 in., 190-pound) Miss Kok left in her wake. The 5-6, 126-pound Toni, swimming behind and in the adjacent lane, got caught in the backwash.

"Ada goes out so hard she dies in the second 100 meters," says Miss Hewitt. "If I'm to beat her I'll have to go out harder the first 100, and then bring it in.

"In fact, if I'm at her knees I can ride her wave," she added. "And my second 100 is usually fast. I only drop about three seconds. Most butterfly swimmers drop six or seven."

A "shallow kicker," Toni attributes her success to her "efficient" arm pull.

"I've been told I have one of the most efficient arm pulls there is," she says. "I get the most out of it by pulling straight down. A lot of swimmers 'keyhole' out and lose their efficiency."

Of all the strokes, the butterfly — wherein swimmers lunge in and out of the water like huge dolphins — is the most exertive.

Keep legs straight

"You push [your hands] toward your feet, and that gets you over the top of the water for breathing," says Miss Hewitt, describing the stroke mechanics.

"Some people have a short stroke at the back part, but the longer you make the back part the more forward motion you'll be getting.

"Your legs have to kick, too, at the same time or you're disqualified," she continued. "It's a drive kick from the hips.

"You try to keep your legs straight. If you bend your knees the hips are forced down and it makes it harder to come above the water. My hips are right above the water, and my kick is very shallow."

Toni's American-record time in the 200 "fly" is 2m. 22.0s., and her 1:05.8 in the 100 is second only to Philadelphia's Ellie Daniel's 1:05.2.

Miss Kok's world-record times at the two distances are 2:21.0 and 1:04.5. Miss Kok was beaten by American Sharon Stouder at 100 meters in the 1964 Olympics. The women's 200 "fly" will be contested this Olympiad (Mexico City) for the first time.

From the beach city of Corona Del Mar, Calif., Miss Hewitt terms herself "natural born to the water." Her mother, a lifeguard, taught her to swim when she was four years old.

Toni competed in freestyle and breastroke during her early competitive days. In fact, at the 1964 Trials she swam the 100- and 400-meter freestyle. She took up the butterfly in 1965.

As the two-time National AAU butterfly champion (1967, 1968) at 200 meters—and runnerup this year at 100 meters—Miss Hewitt confides, "I swim better at the longer distance because I have a lot of endurance and strength for my size.

"That's important," she emphasized, discounting any assumptions that Holland's Miss Kok has a great advantage due to her size. "What counts is how strong you are compared to your size."

By Geoffrey P. Fulton

Toni Hewitt

"What counts is how strong you are compared to your size."

How New York gridders end up at East Texas State

By Harry Molter

Sports correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Commerce, Texas

The best college football player here at East Texas State is a boy from Central Islip, N.Y., named Tom Black.

Black is a split end, a senior who stands 6-1 and weighs 190 pounds. "Sam Walton, a tackle who graduated last year, was drafted by the pros in the fourth round by the New York Jets," says Coach Ernest Hawkins. "Now the pro scouts coming around seem to be even more interested in Black."

According to Coach Hawwins, East Texas State is probably the only school in the Lone Star Conference that goes out of state for some of its football players.

"We don't actually recruit them but we have had several referrals from the New York City area the last few years. The Southwest Conference and Pacific Coast schools attract most of the leading high-school players in the Texas area, so all outside help is appreciated," he says.

New patterns

The New York trend started, not surprisingly, in basketball. Now some of the alums in that area write Coach Hawkins about promising high-school football players. This year East Texas State has three football players on scholarship from the New York City area — quarterback Jim Dietz from West Sayville, N.Y., defensive tackle Jay Johnson from Montclair, N.J., and Black. In addition there are several other squad members not on scholarship.

"It's actually less expensive for a New York boy to attend school in our area than to commute to a college near where he lives. The periodic flights to Commerce and the lower tuition total less than the tuition and transportation costs for commuting in New York City," explains Louis Margot, the East Texas State sports information director.

Black, according to Coach Hawkins, has good speed and moves well. "If he's stopped he has the ability to start a new pattern," says Hawkins. "He has good hands and can catch the ball in a crowd."

Johnson, also a senior, has good size for a Lone Star Conference lineman — 6-2 and 220 pounds. In addition he has outstanding speed, running the sprint relay and high hurdles in track.

Dietz is a sophomore who will share the quarterback spot with senior Benny Kirkland. "The offense," admits Coach Hawkins, "is built around Kirkland who is a good runner and option passer. Dietz is a big boy for a quarterback at 6-2 and 220 pounds and a fine passer, especially long.

With 9,000 students, East Texas State is the largest school in the Lone Star Conference. Others are Texas A&I, Southwest Texas, Howard Payne, McMurry, Stephen F. Austin, Sam Houston, and Sul Ross. New members Angelo State and Tarleton State will not be playing conference football schedules this year.

Texas A&I favored

Texas A&I has produced two fine professional players in recent years — Randy Johnson, who is in his third season as quarterback for the Atlanta Falcons of the National Football League; and tackle Gene Upshaw, who won a starting assignment with the American Football League champion Oakland Raiders in his rookie season last fall. James Brown, a defensive back, was drafted from A&I this past winter.

Although Texas A&I won the conference title and had a 9-0 record last fall it has by no means dominated the conference. A&I, however, is among the favorites this fall along with McMurry State, Stephen F. Austin, and Southwest Texas.

A&I has two starting quarterbacks returning in Cary Douglas and Gene Walkoviak, a fine split end in Dwayne Nix and a rugged linebacker in Butch Riley. McMurry has a strong defense. Stephen F. Austin has outstanding speed with players like Andy Hopkins in the backfield and Jimmy White at split end. Southwest Texas is still rated a strong contender despite rebuilding at quarterback and the defense secondary.

Major league baseball

(Through Aug. 12)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	75	42	.641	—
Baltimore	67	48	.583	7
Boston	63	54	.538	12
Cleveland	63	57	.522	13½
Oakland	60	56	.517	14½
Minnesota	54	60	.474	19½
New York	52	60	.464	20½
California	53	64	.453	22
Chicago	48	66	.421	25½
Washington	43	71	.377	30½

Wednesday's games

Baltimore at Oakland
Washington at Minnesota
New York at California, n
Detroit at Cleveland, n
Chicago at Boston, 2, day-n

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	76	42	.644	—
Chicago	63	55	.534	13
Atlanta	61	57	.517	15
S. Francisco	60	56	.517	15
Cincinnati	57	56	.504	16
Pittsburgh	56	61	.479	19½
Phil'delphia	53	61	.465	21
Los Angeles	53	64	.453	22½
New York	54	66	.450	23
Houston	51	66	.436	24½

Wednesday's games

Sty Louis at Chicago
Atlanta at Cincinnati, n
Houston at Philadelphia, n
San Francisco at Pittsburgh, n
Los Angeles at New York, n

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The Home Forum

A stroll with culture

In spite of myself the town — the whole great plain of it, nearly a hundred miles in every direction if you count its satellites — fascinates me. I hadn't seen it for a number of years when I stopped in it to have my car serviced and, directly outside the garage, saw in a backyard that old Circean sight that once brought us flocking down from the frozen north in the winters: a full-fruited orange tree, the suspended golden globes looking sweet and warm against frosty mountains in the distance. If you have never seen the original, you have seen the post card the All-Year Club distributed to the world.

I walked on, passing the new Music Center and the glass and steel apartments beside it, where Culture will live. They said of the town in my day that it was entirely uncultured; it was a sort of birthmark. I wonder a little now.

♪ ♪ ♪

A block or so away was where the old Mason Opera House had been. I had seen in it most of the Shakespeare I would ever know — Forbes-Robertson, Mantell, and how many others I cannot remember. But enough. Heard when you are young, the Bard's lines are ineradicable in memory. The Philharmonic was a block or two on, and I paused to see if anything remained that was reminiscent of the days when you could hear all the Beethoven and Mozart you wanted to hear, which you hear today only in the chamber societies and pretty rarely, I imagine, at the Music Center.

I turned and walked north to the old Mexican part of the town, where the post office had been, and Mora's, where you ate the best paste the town afforded, and saw movie stars such as Doug Fairbanks and Charlie Chaplin—the only two I would have walked across the street to see in that day, though now I am less particular.

To this area of town, I suppose, young newcomers will continue to come, as I did, to set severely Anglo-Saxon backgrounds against one of the great romance peoples and languages of the world, in an almost tropic climate.

The place was then half Mexican, and even today boasts the largest numbers of these nationals outside their own chief city. Their speech, which I must say my ears itched for from the beginning, was and is still the language of the *conquistadores*. In the crowds of them one saw on the streets in those days, did we only imagine we saw now and then a hawk nose, a freckled face, red hair and blue eyes which spoke of people who had been first to crowd across the Atlantic, beat back the English and the French who followed them, and course through the mountains and plains of the two continents, leaving an indelible mark?

♪ ♪ ♪

You will hear no Spanish now around what they unsentimentally call the Civic Center; only the soft alien drawl of countless well-dressed young Negroes who clerk in the marble buildings beside the great clover-leafs of road that swirl out over the plain. There is here no *jefe de policía, el mayor, & los tribunales*. Only their less dramatic modern counterparts.

Here, somewhere, Stephen Kearny had dressed down the colorful Fremont in stormy language, after he had put to rout the mounted companies of the Californians who had come against him armed only with lances.

The language of Spain still persists, however, near the Plaza, which is not the Plaza of my day, though it has a bandstand, a few green trees, and some cement benches. There isn't much color or warmth left, and no one seems to care about the Plaza any more; but once it was filled with almond-eyed children swarming over a sea of grass on sun-swimming days, with mama buying *dulces* from old men with baskets swung over their shoulders, while a band played *Rancho Grande*.

Across the street, I stopped to view the Ávila Adobe, once crowded with young Californians who jammed themselves into its little rooms to eat and dance all night and then ride the hundred miles home to Santa Barbara or San Bernardino — Californians whose legs were so bowed from horseback riding, their historian, Bancroft, has said, that they could hardly walk two city blocks, giving the appearance, in the way they rolled up the street, of sailors home from a long sea voyage.

♪ ♪ ♪

"Buenas tardes, señor," the waitress said as I paused in front of a restaurant.

"Buenas tardes, señora."

"Ay," she laughed, *"señorita, por 'avor, aunque se dilate —"*

I didn't get half of it, but I was glad to make the correction.

A blackboard outside advertised *chorita con huevos, cocida,* and *menudo*. I went in wanting to see if I still had the fortitude for hot tripe and vegetables in a hotter chili — without tears. But at the last moment I compromised on a taco and some beans.

♪ ♪ ♪

Outside again, I paused before an old brick building, wondering if it would be the one on which I had seen Siqueiros himself lay a revolutionary fresco. Even then, some years after the event, it was *"estamos en revolución"*; and I doubt not, if you asked, they would tell you the same thing in Mexico today. But our city fathers hadn't an inkling of these matters, or, if they did, blinked at them as something too distant to be important.

I passed the place where the Art Students League had been, well knowing that it had been torn down years before — for hadn't I raced through the town one hot summer day, when I had heard what was happening, to rescue our wooden clothes lockers, across which Laurence Murphy, the life teacher, had painted a field full of little French horses? I was too late, of course, and horses and green fields and lockers were only a pile of lumber by the time I got there.

I took a cab to the Central Market, but I might have saved the fare. The produce of the greatest truck garden in the world — grapefruit from the desert, lettuce from Salinas and the Imperial oranges from every rolling hill within two hundred miles—had all been carried away in the big supermarket trucks hours before, I was told.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mountains loomed back of the town in an amethyst haze as I walked back toward the garage. We took interurbans to them then, which debouched us for Sunday climbs with sweaters over our bare arms and a copy of John Muir in our pockets. We snipped the specimens we were to identify in classes — ceanothus, mallow, laurel, toyon, manzanita, sage, buckwheat, fritillaria, and the yerbas—buena, santa, and mansa.

From the first breathing place a couple of thousand feet up, we could see the whole vast plain below surrounding the city, orange groves, vineyards and beans, especially beans. Sydney Chaplin and Cecil Blount De Mille had airfields in them. Other airfields were farther off, toward Long Beach, where the first air races had been held, where the first air passengers were picked up by an old tri-motored Ford, where the first air mail was sent for a voyage of all of half a mile over the city.

Do you remember the names Glenn Martin, Glenn Curtis, Arch Hoxey, Kenneth Hawks, Ruth Law, Matilda Moissant? Lindbergh would be around a little later, and the Discoverers were, in the long distances of time, only a holler away.

Culture? She had plenty of it — *Nuestra Señora La Reina de Los Angeles de Porciúncula*. Now just L.A. Ay.

I sank down through several layers of euphoria onto the cushions of my car and drove off in the direction of San Francisco.

FRANK DAUGHERTY

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Both pictures by courtesy of Giraffe Gallery, Los Angeles

"No. 44": *Welded metal structure by Robert Brotherton*

John Ulbricht's work first attracted nationwide attention when it was displayed in the Spanish Pavilion at the New York World's Fair (1964-65). But it remained for Mr. and Mrs. Edward G. Robinson to rediscover the young painter's work when they visited the island of Mallorca where Mr. Robinson was on location during the filming of a motion picture.

After a day in the artist's studio, where Mr. and Mrs. Robinson chose paintings for their own collection, the artist suggested that they look at the metal sculptures of Robert Brotherton, who lives at the other end of the island. As a result of these two visits Mrs. Robinson's new Giraffe Gallery was opened last April with a two-man showing of the Mallorcan artists' work.

California-born Robert Brotherton holds both a B.A. and a doctorate in the field of chemistry. But an evening course in sculpture at the Kansas City Art Institute turned him back to his childhood ambition, which was to become an artist. Today he spends all his time in a studio adjacent to his home in Pollensa, Mallorca, where he lives with his wife and son. His tools are the arc and acetylene torch, his materials iron, brass, soft steel and copper. His structure "No. 44," above, might suggest undersea life.

John Ulbricht's formal training as an artist began at the Art Institute of Chicago. There he was awarded the first Foreign Traveling Fellowship, which he elected to take in Mexico City. Returning to the United States, he became Assistant Director of the Denver Art Museum, and later traveled extensively in Europe before settling permanently on the island of Mallorca. His subject matter ranges from studies of fruits and vegetables to portraits, although he never paints a portrait in the usual sense. He is presently developing what he terms a whole new concept of portraiture. "Cabbage," shown here, is Spanish in feeling, subtle in color, consisting chiefly of gradations of gentle green tones. Although great detail is shown, form is also stressed.

Brotherton and Ulbricht are represented by work in numerous private collections in the United States and in Europe. There is a permanent collection of their work at the Giraffe Gallery. This new gallery operates on the unique policy of showing paintings by appointment only; it was the idea of Mrs. Robinson and it is under her management. Each show will be kept on display for a two-month period.

JANICE LOVOOS

The tortoise

The tortoise has no need for haste
For time does not pursue him.
Our tempo is not to his taste,
The tortoise has no need for haste,
His life is most discreetly paced—
For that, much praise is due him.
The tortoise has no need for haste
For time does not pursue him.

DORIS KERNS QUINN

"CABBAGE": *Oil (45" x 45") by John Ulbricht*

The power of childlike faith

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A two-year-old child, when told to be quiet because her mother didn't feel well, went to the mother's bedside and said, "Want me to read, Mommie?" The mother nodded. The little girl took a copy of the Bible, and climbing up on the bed beside her mother, opened the book and pretended to read.

She said: "God is Love. Now you say that, Mommie." The mother smilingly repeated the short sentence.

"God is Truth and Life. You say that, too, Mommie." The mother dutifully repeated that too.

"Good girl!" approved the child, a pupil in a Christian Science Sunday School. "Now you are all right." And bouncing off the bed with perfect confidence that her mother was indeed well, she went into her own room.

The mother lay quietly for a few moments, wondering how she could get up and face the day's duties — taking care of her two small children, cleaning the apartment, and getting the meals for the little family. Suddenly she felt a surge of new strength and vigor. She got up, dressed with joy, marveling at the almost instantaneous change in her thinking and feeling. She was completely free of the illness that had kept her depressed and weak for two days.

♪ ♪ ♪

This type of experience is by no means an uncommon occurrence today, for many little children are learning to utilize God's ever-present laws of harmony in just such simple ways. The following is another instance.

A seven-year-old boy inadvertently untied a horse hitched a short distance from a busy highway. The horse galloped off toward the highway, the small boy and his mother following anxiously as fast as they could. They were horrified to see the horse, confused and frightened, weave in and out among the fast-moving cars. Telling about it afterward, the child said: "I began to know that God's arms were all around the horse. I knew the truth fast!" Soon a highway motorcycle policeman appeared and cleared a path for the horse to be led quietly away.

These are instances of childlike trust in God producing quick release from weakness and pain, from fear and danger. Are they just odd incidents with no basic Principle involved? Or are they illustrations of the ever-presence of divine Love, the Principle that when confidently relied upon works wonders for mankind?

♪ ♪ ♪

Christian Science emphasizes the Scriptural words that "God is love" (I John 4:8). It reveals that God is Truth and Life; also that God can be trusted to bring deliverance to anyone anywhere and under all conditions if His all-presence is known, actively asserted, and trusted. It explains that one must know the truth — recognize and affirm the laws, or truths, of God. These affirmations will become natural as an individual understands that God's laws are ever present and always operative.

Children quickly grasp the basic, simple truths of being and learn to use them. The instances of healing just cited are not just appealing stories of childlike faith but *proofs* that divine Truth is omnipresent and omniactive. Truth is free to all to understand and utilize.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science and author of its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," writes (p. 387), "The history of Christianity furnishes sublime proofs of the supporting influence and protecting power bestowed on man by his heavenly Father, omnipotent Mind, who gives man faith and understanding whereby to defend himself, not only from temptation, but from bodily suffering."

Jesus' tender words, "Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me: for of such is the kingdom of heaven" (Matthew 19:14) underlie Mrs. Eddy's statement in "Pulpit and Press" (p. 9): "Ah, children, you are the bulwarks of freedom, the cement of society, the hope of our race!"

[Elsewhere on the page may be found a translation of this article in Spanish. Three times a month an article on Christian Science appears in a Spanish translation.]

El poder de la fe a la manera de un niño

[This is a Spanish translation of "The power of childlike faith," appearing on this page]

Traducción del artículo religioso publicado en inglés en esta página
[Una traducción al español aparece tres veces al mes]

Cuando a una niñita de dos años de edad se le dijo que se estuviera quieta porque su madre no se sentía bien, se acercó a su cama y le dijo: "¿Quieres que te lea, Mamita?" La madre movió la cabeza en señal de aprobación. La niña, entonces, tomó la Biblia y subiéndose a la cama hizo como si estuviera leyendo:

"Dios es Amor", dijo. Y luego añadió: "Ahora repítelo, Mamita". La madre, sonriendo, repitió la corta frase.

"Dios es Verdad y Vida", continuó diciendo la niña. "Repítelo también, Mamita". La madre lo repitió obedientemente.

"¡Eres una buena niña!" exclamó la pequeña, que es alumna de una Escuela Dominical de la Ciencia Cristiana. "Ahora estás bien". Luego, saltando de la cama con absoluta confianza de que su madre estaba realmente bien, se fue a su habitación.

La madre permaneció quieta por unos minutos pensando cómo iba a poder levantarse y hacer frente a sus quehaceres cotidianos — cuidar de sus dos hijos pequeños, asear el departamento y dar de comer a su pequeña familia. De pronto sintió un raudal de renovada energía y vigor. Se levantó, se vistió con alegría, maravillándose del cambio casi instantáneo operado en su pensamiento y sensación. Estaba completamente libre de la dolencia que la mantuvo deprimida y débil por dos días.

♪ ♪ ♪

En la actualidad, experiencias como éstas no son de ninguna manera casos poco comunes, pues muchos niños pequeños están aprendiendo a utilizar las leyes armoniosas de Dios, siempre presentes, de esta manera tan sencilla. He aquí otro ejemplo:

Un niño de siete años, inadvertidamente desató un caballo que se hallaba atado a corta distancia de una carretera de mucho tráfico. El caballo se fue al galope hacia la carretera; el niño y su madre lo siguieron ansiosos tan rápido como pudieron. Estaban horrorizados al ver al caballo serpentear, confundido y asustado, entre los automóviles que corrían a gran velocidad. Relatando más tarde lo ocurrido, el niño dijo: "Empecé por saber que los brazos de Dios rodeaban al caballo. ¡Comprendí la verdad rápidamente!" Muy pronto se presentó un policía de tránsito quien hizo campo para que el caballo saliera de la carretera sosegadamente.

Estos son ejemplos de cómo la confianza en Dios a la manera de un niño produce un rápido alivio de la debilidad y del dolor y libera del temor y del peligro. ¿Son éstos sólo ejemplos de incidentes casuales que no incluyen un Principio básico? ¿O son ejemplos que ilustran la eterna presencia del Amor divino, el Principio que, cuando se descansa en él confiadamente, obra maravillas para la humanidad?

♪ ♪ ♪

La Ciencia Cristiana* hace hincapié en las palabras de las Escrituras: "Dios es amor" (I Juan 4:8). Revela también que Dios es Verdad y Vida, y que se puede confiar en que Dios liberará a toda persona dondequiera que se encuentre y bajo cualquier circunstancia si reconoce Su omnipresencia, si la afirma persistentemente y confía en ella. Explica que hay que conocer la verdad — reconocer y afirmar las leyes, o verdades, de Dios. Estas afirmaciones vendrán a ser naturales a medida que se comprenda que las leyes de Dios están siempre presentes y en constante operación.

Los niños comprenden rápidamente las básicas y sencillas verdades del ser y aprenden a utilizarlas. Los ejemplos de curaciones recién mencionados no son meramente relatos atrayentes de fe infantil, sino *pruebas* de que la Verdad divina es omnipresente y omniactiva. La Verdad es accesible a todos para ser comprendida y utilizada.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana y autora del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana, *Ciencia y Salud con Clave de las Escrituras*, escribe (pág. 387): "La historia del cristianismo suministra pruebas sublimes de la influencia sostenedora y del poder protector, conferidos al hombre por su Padre celestial, la Mente omnipotente, que le da al hombre fe y entendimiento, con los cuales defenderse no sólo de la tentación sino también del sufrimiento corporal".

Las afectuosas palabras de Jesús: "Dejad a los niños venir a mí, y no se lo impidáis; porque de los tales es el reino de los cielos" (Mateo 19:14), es la base de la declaración de Mrs. Eddy que aparece en su libro *Pulpit and Press* (Púlpito y Prensa, pág. 9): "¡Ah, niños, vosotros sois los baluartes de la libertad, el cemento de la sociedad, la esperanza de la raza humana!"

*Christian Science: Pronunciado Crischan Sáiens.

La traducción española del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana "Ciencia y Salud con Clave de las Escrituras" por Mary Baker Eddy, se halla disponible con páginas alternadas en inglés. Puede obtenerse en las Salas de Lectura de la Ciencia Cristiana o pedirse directamente a Clem W. Collins, Agente de los Editores, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Información respecto a la demás literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a: The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Second Section • Wednesday, August 14, 1968

Webern: festival for a genius

A major force in 20th-century music was given renewed recognition at the Fourth International Webern Festival. New Hampshire provided an ideal setting for discussions, performances, and even some premières of a composer in whose work one senses 'the presence of the mountains.'

By Craig Stinson

Staff critic of The Christian Science Monitor

Hanover, N.H.

THIS IS ONE OF THE FEW PLACES IN THE United States where it's possible to walk out of a fine concert hall almost directly into the woods. For this reason, among many others, it turned out to be an unusually suitable locale for a festival devoted to that most un-urban of musical geniuses, Anton von Webern. Webern never lived in a city for long. A conductor of his works, Robert Craft, even asserts that Webern was never happy outside of the Tyrol (although he spent the majority of his adult years in Mödling and the town of Maria Enzersdorf, close to Vienna), and that "the presence of the mountains can be felt in all of his work."

Certainly Webern himself now stands like a mountain in the landscape of 20th-century music. His version of dodecaphony, the pervasive 12-tone approach to composition, has steadily gained in reputation — at least among musicians and also to some extent among the public. He is remarkable among latter-day composers in having a festival devoted to him.

Cultural oasis

The congenial geographical conditions of this year's setting were only the least of the factors that enabled the Fourth International Webern Festival (July 29-Aug. 4) to put Webern into his proper environment.

The Hopkins Center at Dartmouth College, where the festival's concerts, films, lectures, symposia, and exhibition of Weberniana took place, is a first-rate cultural oasis—especially during the summer.

There is probably not another spot between Montreal and New York where such a quantity of artistic activity is concentrated in so small a place. There are other oases within this region, to be sure, but the variety of activity at the "Hop," as well as its special service to the art of our own time, provide a composite aesthetic experience that many longer established centers cannot match.

The combination of music, theater, film, sculpture, ceramics, and painting under one roof, in a building designed to permit maximum visibility of everything that goes on, generates an atmosphere in which even the most casual spectator is apt to feel himself part of a vital creative community.

In such a place, Webern's music does not seem like embarrassing, unwanted filler material at the symphony. Nor are the performing conditions here of the kind that generally prevail at those "special" concerts where one usually hears Webern — if one hears him at all.

Those events are all too frequently underrehearsed. At the Webern festival, rehearsals were numerous and open to the public, and their results in concert were, with few exceptions, of a high order.

The most important factor, however, in the establishment of a proper Webern environment was the organization of the festival itself. The concerts were not by any means devoted to Webern alone. Two evenings (about four hours) would be sufficient time to perform his complete oeuvre, if one wanted to do it that way.

Impact demonstrated

Instead, the festival was focused not only on Webern but on his Viennese confreres Berg and Schoenberg. And it also included, as a music-historical frame, works by Webern's predecessors, Alexander Zemlinsky and Gustav Mahler; his contemporaries, Debussy and Bartók; and his followers, Nikos Skalkottas, Ernst Krenek (who was present for the festival as a guest composer), Maurice Karkoff, Witold Lutoslawski, and Krzysztof Penderecki.

One obtained thus an impression of the development and formation of Webern's musical personality; the similarities and differences of his approach to composition as compared with those of Schoenberg, Berg, and others; and the impact that Webern has made upon more recent music.

There were seven concerts (including one student concert) in which 19 of Webern's works were played. These included 11 of the works with opus numbers; arrangements by Webern of Schoenberg's Five Pieces for Orchestra, Op. 16 (for two pianos) and of the Ricercar from Bach's "Musical Offering" (for full orchestra); the Kinderstück, of 1924, and the Klaviersatz, of 1925 (Webern's first essays in strict dodecaphony); and four early works published posthumously.

In the last category, Satz fur Klavier (1905) and Sonatensatz (1906) were American and world premières, respectively. Both were illustrative of Webern's early interest in Debussylike whole-tone sonorities, as well as of the enormous stylistic strides he made during the next three or four years.

Lecture included

In addition to concerts, the festival included a lecture by Ernst Krenek, two scholars' symposia, a "dialogue" between Hans Moldenhauer, president of the International Webern Society, and Amalie von Webern Waller, the composer's daughter; and an exhibition of Webern's manuscripts, annotated scores, letters, and other personal possessions, all of which are now part of the Moldenhauer Webern archive.

Among the highlights of the week were the final orchestral concert, Sunday night; the recital on Wednesday night by the extraordinary Italian violinist Salvatore Accardo, and the pianist Noel Lee; and the first half of Friday night's chamber concert.

On Sunday, Mario di Bonaventura conducted the Dartmouth Symphony Orchestra (a summertime assemblage of conservatory students, young professionals, and a few seasoned performers like the hornist Barry Tuckwell and the members of the Philadelphia String Quartet) in a program that covered the entire range from Zemlinsky to Penderecki.

At the early end were Zemlinsky's Four Songs for Mezzo-soprano and Orchestra, Op. 13, with Gwendolyn Killebrew, giving their first American performance. Zemlinsky, who was Schoenberg's teacher, appears from this sample to have composed music that in gesture and vocabulary is closely related to that of Mahler, though far less imaginative.

Instrument introduced

Penderecki's Concerto for Violino Grande and Orchestra (1967), the newest work at the festival, had its world première on the same program, with Bronislaw Eichenholz as the soloist. A violino grande is a five-string instrument invented some two years ago by the Swedish chemist and luthier, Hans Olof Hansson. (Mr. Hansson himself introduced it to the festival audience with a long, technical speech the night before.) The instrument is like a viola with an extra E string on top, but it is shaped like a member of the older viol family for better sonority and playability.

The disappointments of the week were Easley Blackwood's recital of the complete works for piano solo of Schoenberg, Berg, and Webern (excluding the latter's posthumous pieces); Krenek's chamber opera, "What Price Confidence"; and the selection of films on Webern and the "Vienna School" of composers.

The films included a flagrant example of civic hindsight entitled "Die Wiener Schule." The city of Vienna —which offered no more recognition or hospitality to Schoenberg, Berg, and Webern than it had to Mozart— now takes enormous pride in those geniuses who were once in its midst. It may be that Vienna was no less cordial to the "Vienna School" than Los Angeles was to Schoenberg during the last years of his life, but to speak of the Austrian capital's role in the development of 20th-century music as anything more than a coincidence of locale strikes this observer as more than slightly presumptuous.

More illuminating than the films were Krenek's lecture about his personal encounters with Schoenberg, Berg, and Webern, and the dialogue between Dr. Moldenhauer and Webern's daughter.

Mrs. Waller, eldest of four Webern children, is not a musician and appeared reluctant to discuss the professional aspects of her father's life; she spoke of Webern as above all a gentle man, devoted to his family. She also made the remark—which might have surprised some of Webern's critical opponents, had they been there to hear it—that Webern had no love for mathematics.

Letter recalled

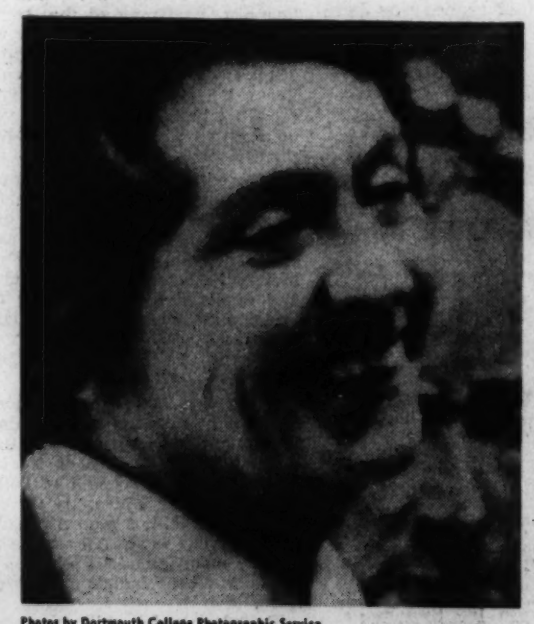
In this connection, a letter that Webern once wrote to Nicolas Slonimsky is revealing. Mr. Slonimsky had reproduced one of Webern's works in an article on what was then called the Children's Page of this newspaper (Oct. 5, 1935). Webern responded: "I am deeply touched that my music appears on the Children's Page. If only grown-ups were like children, free from prejudice against everything new!"

The work of Dr. Moldenhauer and the Webern Society should help promote Webern's wish into something more nearly approximating reality — at least as it relates to his own music. The real significance of these festivals (there have now been four since 1962, and a fifth is tentatively planned to take place in Austria next year) is first that they enable more people to hear Webern's music performed well and in the proper surroundings, and second that they provide a forum for sober scholarship.

The latter is badly needed at this point, considering the Webern cult that has arisen among composers since the early 1950's. As Stravinsky has warned, cults tend to become dome-shaped, excluding the light. Whether Webern will always occupy the august position in musical history that is accorded to him now by the post-Webernites is impossible to say; but in any case the understanding both of his works and of their relation to other 20th-century musical phenomena has been served by the events at Dartmouth this month.

Drawing by Oskar Kokoschka from guide to Columbia Masterworks recordings of "The Complete Music" of Webern

Webern as seen by Kokoschka



Photos by Dartmouth College Photographic Service

Amalie von Webern Waller

. . . with bust of her father in background

Dr. Hans Moldenhauer

. . . heads International Webern Society

A candle flaring among gusty shadows

. . . . From the bookshelf

Caravaggio, by Robert Payne. Boston: Little, Brown and Company. $7.50.

Jane Holtz Kay

"Caravaggio" is a portrait of the artist as Dear Diarist, a portrait painted in the chiaroscuro and lampbright colors of the early 17th-century Italian painter's life and work. It is as sordid as his turbulent life; as radiantly illuminated as the work of what may be called the last great Italian artist after Michelangelo.

If all this sounds romantic and novelistic, it simply parallels the strange and semi-satisfactory approach adopted by the prolific popularizer-scholar Robert Payne ("Marx," "Lenin"). Mr. Payne opts for a rare form here, so rare it still bears the weight of a hyphen label: historical-autobiographical-novel.

In other words, Mr. Payne writes, or fabricates, as if he were Carvaggio himself.

Caravaggio must have seemed an ideal subject to flesh out through such means. For, as Bernard Berenson noted, Caravaggio's character as much as his career intrigues: "Fascinating in his better moments, brilliant, inspiring, attractive to highly placed amateurs as well as to the pet versifier of the day, and a 'Pied Piper' to the younger painters then haunting Rome." Some biographers have even gone so far as to call Caravaggio the first to show what we label the modern "artistic temperament." A two-sided fiery figure, "he was quick-tempered and bad-tempered, intolerant, envious, jealous, spiteful, quarrelsome, a street brawler, a homicide and perhaps a homosexual. Again and again he had to run for his life from justice or private revenge." And, for a grand finale, Berenson notes: "He was endowed with innumerable gifts, but with none for decent living."

Such a damnation might have put off any biographer or reader, but Mr. Payne defends Caravaggio unobtrusively by simply adopting the inevitably defensive diary. "I have hurt myself more frequently than I have hurt others," Payne-Caravaggio tells us from the first, disarming disapproval.

After the birthplace, the town of Caravaggio, little is known of the artist's childhood. Thus, the flashback diary chronology with its baroque if sustaining spurts of prose narrative fills in the flow. Moreover, Mr. Payne's "self-" description corresponds to written reports of his physical appearance: "swarthy skin and livid hands, coal-black eyes and bristling beard . . . this mask of ugliness." He also enlivens the day-to-day details of painting (the method of direct attack on the canvas without preliminary drawing, the innovative use of live models in the studio, the new and historical retreat to a dark indoor cellar) and amplifies known and unknown relationships with the nobles and clerical patrons of his day.

Some of Mr. Payne's historical guesswork is dubious. Why he enlarges on Caravaggio's never proven homosexual impulses and ignores judicial records of duels about girls and other more heterosexual, if no less scandalous, activities is peculiar. Still, whatever the tempest-tossed underground activities of the artist, Mr. Payne has not pandered to the sensational; indeed has even underplayed. Perhaps this deals a more honest historical hand to a man who in a life cut short at 36 managed to create more than 100 works, many of them masterworks of major influence.

On the other hand, the diary approach has limitations. It gives the single voice of subject rather than the omniscient one of onlooker.

Stylistically, too, the reader's reactions seesaw. At times, characters speak in Hollywoodese, stilted and stagy, too epigramically formal or too anachronistic for complete conviction. "For the love of God, see my paintings," Caravaggio beseeches a passerby; or "It is strange the heaviness which settles in the bones of a murderer," he notes.

More often, though, Mr. Payne's novel is absorbing; his verbal gildings and more purple passages jibe with this bloody tale in a bloody era. His descriptions are vivid and his dialogue dramatic. The story is suspenseful and often engrossing in a way more often associated with less worthy melodramas. And what finally stabilizes one's swinging criticisms of style and content to a favorable position, is the author's ability to retrieve one artist from the coffee-table clutch of biographies entombing most major artists.

Filmmaking: Bulgaria challenges the Czechs and Poles

Counterpoint

. . . of past and present is suggested in the Bulgarian film "A Side Track," in which this scene appears.

ARTS
ENTERTAINMENT

By Kimmis Hendrick

Sofia, Bulgaria

American foreign film enthusiasts are going to be surprised by the sophisticated quality of Bulgarian moving pictures.

This little East European country, perhaps one of the most doctrinaire of Iron Curtain nations, has developed a film art that matches, and possibly excels, Poland's and Czechoslovakia's.

First of its feature films scheduled for showing in the United States tells a World War I story called "The Peach Thief." Probably only Bulgarians can fully savor its poignancy. But the theme is not necessarily localized — a prisoner of war falls in love with the wife of a Bulgarian officer, who has given orders to kill any intruder on his property.

Another recent film is "Sun and Shadow." Its setting is Bulgaria's beautiful Black Sea resort region. Its chief characters are a boy and girl who meet, spend the day playing together on the shore, and try to understand each other against the girl's obsessive fear that one day an atomic bomb will wipe everybody out.

Focus on individuals

A third picture is named, in approximate translation, "A Side Track." It deals with a man and woman, once in love, who meet again years later. It handles past and present in a counterpoint fashion that is artistically impressive. If it puts any block before the American viewer, this may be the way it takes so seriously the possibility that two people in love could let a dedication to communism come between them.

What makes this film intriguing, though, is that Grisha Ostrovski and Todor Stoyanov, its directors, have made the point. Preoccupation with national duty, they say

Poignancy

. . . of World War I live story is conveyed by "The Peach Thief," concerning the wife of a Bulgarian officer.

clearly, need not and should not impoverish personal life. Here is Bulgaria, like the other Soviet bloc filmmakers, turning its film art away from Communist propaganda to focus on individuals.

Its style is "nouvelle vague." It uses the cameras for effect. It probes endlessly the moods and thinking of the actors. But the Bulgarian tendency is to use technique with restraint, never obscuring the story, and to deal with sex much more subtly and sensitively than has been common in much "new wave" movie making.

If Bulgarian films also have a certain distinctive quality, it is doubtless due to the country's great awareness of its ancient cultural tradition. "We can't live without cultural influences," says Trifon Trifonov, director of Bulgaria's State Enterprise film studio. Mr. Trifonov refers to the whole mélange of Eastern Europe — Thracian, Greek, Roman, Tartar, Slavic—as having yielded the rich cultural heritage conspicuous in Bulgarian life today.

"When I visited the United States," Mr. Trifonov comments, "I couldn't help noticing that Americans seem almost completely absorbed in business. With us, it's just the other way."

One of his associates observes quietly that "this other way" may be Bulgaria's main problem.

"Because we're socialists [i.e. Communists]," he says, smiling, "you Americans tend to think we're materialistic. But materialism isn't one of our faults. Our big fault, probably, is that we don't know how to organize our economic life effectively."

International honors

To visitors from the West, the new Bulgarian films look like an argument for creative individualism. State filmmakers are frank to say that such pictures as have been mentioned are much better in quality than many others they are making. But these new films are being highly successful with the big Bulgarian audience — 1,200,000 going to movies every year, out of a population of only eight million.

Bulgaria's state-produced popular-science and animated films have won many international prizes and indicate the force for quality at work in the country's whole nationalized film program.

We saw two dozen shorts. We saw travel films dealing with peasant customs, scenic wonders and natural curiosities that would entrance any film audience in the world. We saw science films made for instructional purposes, fascinatingly lively and clear even though the commentary was in Bulgarian which we couldn't understand at all.

Bulgarian animated films are internationally honored, thanks in large part to the extraordinary work of Todor Dinov. His films, deceptively simple, explore the most profound humane ideas with charming humor. Mr. Dinov has won prize after prize at international festivals for "The Lightning Rod," "Jealousy," "The Apple," "The Daisy," "Driven Out of Paradise," and other pictures that can only be described as works of genius.

Affection

. . . of a couple who are separated and then meet again is part of "A Side Track."

Ballet: world's young dancers compete under starry Bulgarian skies

By Ian Woodward

Varna, Bulgaria

As a means of assessing the talents of the world's most promising young dancers, Varna's International Ballet Competition is unrivaled. One's principal regret, after the recent fourth Varna competition, is that the ratios of both the jury and competitors have not been better and more fairly arranged.

Not unnaturally, the Communist countries (Soviet Union, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, East Germany) dominated the entrants' lists. Likewise on the jury. The result was some incredible scorings.

Presentation of danced performance is three-quarters of the battle in this competition, yet what the Communist jury members apparently look for (little subtlety, circus-type acrobatics, incredible naïveté: in sum, decadent banality) is not much in evidence in the work of the more progressive styles of the Western countries like the United States, France, Belgium, Italy, Denmark.

Moral for Russians?

But it must be affirmed, and affirmed with no mean surprise, that the coy subtlety of Bournonville's "Flower Festival at Genzano," as danced by the two young Danes, Dinna Bjørn and Hans Jacob Kølgard (both placed fourth in the senior section and were recipients of the Highest Standard of Artistry award), received more "bravos" and applause than any other couple in the entire competition — which, somewhere along the line, has a moral of sublime purity and simplicity for the gimmick-conscious Russians.

Time after time, when the Communist countries came on to dance their so-called "modern" number, it amounted to no less than an unintended parody of what the West regards as good contemporary choreography.

Examples of this pile on top of one another: Jacobson's "The Bird and the Hunter," an inevitable divertissement number when the Russians dance abroad; a stereotyped duet of courting water nymphs (to Debussy's "Claire de Lune") from choreographer Fedia Bakalov of Bulgaria; a badly done pseudo-Spanish piece, to an old scratched 78 rpm disc, by Adina Cèsar of Romania; an obscure pas de deux about I don't know what, by one Natzakanian of the Soviet Union, a number which nevertheless helped Galina Ragozina (with Vilen Galtsian) win the coveted gold medal and first prize of the whole competition.

Talent from Hungary

So it was good to see, from Hungary, that some flickering light of improved choreography in Iron Curtain ballet may be just on the horizon—though dancing alone, and not what they dance, may still as before hold back any immediate significant advances in their approach to ballet-making.

Imré Eck, the 37-year-old founder of Hungary's Ballet Sopiane of Pecs, and one of the most encouraging choreographic innovators to emerge recently from a Soviet-influenced country, produced here at Varna a thoroughly professional ballet (to Bártok's Concerto for Orchestra) about the inner turmoil of two lovers.

Its language, akin to Jerome Robbins's "The Afternoon of a Faun" (also seen at the competition, danced by Bjørn and Kølgard), is simple, direct and throbbing with expressive feeling. How long can it be before Britain and the United States avail themselves of this original creative talent?

The standard of dancing, generally, was not wholly outstanding. It was the obvious place, though, for the Russians to really come into their own. But the large number of runner-up prize-winners from Bulgaria, Romania, and Hungary was proportionate only to the regiment entered by these countries.

Cuban winner

A special word for Cuba. Almost without exception, the dancers they entered achieved an exceptionally high degree of finish: notable technique, very strong in the best Bolshoi manner, honed with a fine, positive presentation.

In the junior section (girls), first place was awarded to Martha Garcia (facially not unlike Margot Fonteyn), who danced pas de deux from "Coppélia" and "Don Quixote," where she showed good balance, firm carriage, engaging personality, and the will not to vulgarize (for the sake of applause) jetés and turns.

First in the boys' junior section was Jan Nuits, who, with blond Rita Poelvoorde (tied for second in the girls' section), received the certificate for best young couple. Though neither was seen to advantage in Bournonville's "Conservatoire" extract, their individual talents, far ahead of their 17 years, shone brilliantly in the "Don Q" number.

In the senior section, first prize and gold medals went to Galina Ragozina and Vilen Galtsian, whose "Don Q" was a fine example of Russian fireworks—mannered, swanky, grand, electric, slightly vulgar.

Help! I've got pas de deux before the eyes!" exclaimed jury member John Cranko. I sympathized. Like him, I doubt if I have ever previously seen so many "Don Q's," Blue Birds, Giselles, Sylphides, Odettes, Swanildas, and Sugar Plum Fairies concentrated into two weeks, or even one evening, as here at Varna, in the starry-roofed open-air theater beside the Black Sea.

But as a means of evaluating the current crop of young ballet talent from the world's leading dance academies, it has been more than worth acquiring my fine set of pas de deux eyes.

A-desalinization boast: 'You ain't seen nothin'"

By Neal Stanford
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The world is on the threshold of some astonishing "industrial miracles," according to some top American industrialists, nuclear scientists, and engineers.

They may be one, probably two, or possibly three, decades off. But to Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission and a Nobel Prize winner, they are as sure to come as tomorrow's sunrise. They all require the application of nuclear-generated power on a massive scale and most are tied to production of vast amounts of desalted water by dual-purpose nuclear plants.

"Far-out" projects contemplated are: "food factories"; "agroindustrial complexes"; "resource centers"; "experimental cities"; "nuplexes" as the answer to the socioeconomic, agroindustrial needs of tomorrow. All are being actively discussed and explored by some of the nation's top sociologists, economists, scientists, and engineers.

Proposal for India

One of the more immediate studies concerns the Indo-Gangetic Plain of India. Heading those exploring the water-food problem of this vast area is Prof. Perry R. Stout of the Department of Soil and Plant Nutrition of the University of California, at Davis. Dr. Stout, a renowned soil and plant authority has blueprinted a means of turning the Indo-Gangetic Plain into a veritable breadbasket for India's undernourished millions.

The plan, which calls for construction of a nuclear power plant, is unlike most of the other "far out" plans being considered since there is no sea water to desalt and such a process is not needed.

In fact, the area, which has a very serious water problem, actually has a vast source of pure water nearby. But it is in a huge reservoire underground as unreachable by the Indian peasants as if it were on the other side of the world. The nuclear plant in this case would supply energy to draw the water to the surface.

At the moment, this region is watered by the unreliable monsoons, which often cause floods during their brief duration and leave the land parched the rest of the year. A few tube-well pumps do make available a little water out of the huge reservoir beneath the ground. However, not hundreds, but thousands of such wells are needed if this method is to be useful and reliable.

What Dr. Stout has come up with a plan to build a large, nuclear complex in the area. This nuclear power plant would assure a steady substantial water supply by providing the power to operate thousands of tube-well pumps over the entire area via an extensive electric grid system. Water would always be available at the right places and in the right amounts for the crops to be grown.

In this connection Dr. Stout also has experimented with a dwarf variety of wheat suited to the climate and soil of the region.

What the Stout plan adds up to is a feasible, workable program for bringing a large section of the vast subcontinent of India into the 20th century.

Fifth in a series of articles on nuclear power and water desalting.

MOVIE GUIDE

We publish this Guide as a service to our readers, to help them decide for themselves what movies they may wish to see. The Guide is intended to cover current screen attractions being widely shown. It describes briefly the contents of each film, furnishes a capable comment and classification (A means adults, F means Family). However, these classifications do not constitute endorsements. Further guidance is supplied by reviews on the Arts-Entertainment pages.

BAND OF OUTSIDERS (French) — Jean-Luc Godard's deftly crafted film about romantic innocence and criminal opportunism highlights the illusive quality of the ideals of the protagonists. Anna Karina stars.—A.

BELLE DE JOUR (French) — Sordid material gains effect of a world of mental forces in Luis Buñuel's naturalistic treatment of a symbolic paradox involving a loving wife who debases herself in a house of prostitution.—A.

BENJAMIN (French)—18th century tale about boy and girl losing their innocence in a slick setting of amoral hedonism. Teasing tedium with little point and less purpose.—A.

BOOM!—Visually opulent, dramatically tedious Tennessee Williams story directed by Joseph Losey. Elizabeth Taylor plays a rich, dying widow who holds sway on her decadent island kingdom off the Sardinian coast. Richard Burton is an ominous stranger who comes both to taunt and brighten her last days.—A.

BRIDE WORE BLACK (French) — Violence mingles with François Truffaut's cinematic poetry to fashion a thriller with a difference, starring Jeanne Moreau as a widowed bride wreaking vengeance.—A.

CHINA IS NEAR (Italian) — Marco Bellocchio's sure and natural direction gives force to an iconoclastic swipe at various human foibles, primarily hypocrisy and the futility of "causes."—A.

CHUBASCO—Ordinary adventure-story ingredients given fillip of excitement by competent use of tuna-fishing background.—A.

DANDY IN ASPIC—Downbeat spy film starring Laurence Harvey as double agent. Good performances fail to keep film from falling apart at the end in overmuch gore.—A.

DAY THE FISH CAME OUT—Pretentious allegory about radioactive contamination and influx of tourism on small Greek island, both destructive of peasant ways.—A.

DEPART (French) — Jerry Skolimowski's lively, comic, ultimately revealing — if sometimes vulgar — study of a young man's bursting energies as they switch from an obsession with cars to their unconscious object — his girl friend.—A.

DETECTIVE—Frank Sinatra performs thoughtfully as hard-bitten cop of integrity fighting the system and himself in New York. Shock effects usually realistic, though harrowing story retains some cliches.—A.

DEVIL'S BRIGADE — Unexceptional war film about an unattractive bunch of soldiers. Coarse language and humor, glorification of violence, offset occasionally convincing performances.—A.

DON'T RAISE THE BRIDGE, LOWER THE RIVER—Typical Jerry Lewis comedy finds hero trying to raise money through a succession of shady schemes. Good supporting cast makes proceedings occasionally amusing.—F

DOUBLE MAN — Yul Brynner in spy tale lacking in needed suspense, but performance by him (in two roles) provides interest in an otherwise too obvious plot about a double agent.—A

FACE OF WAR—All the emotional tension of a typical suspense film supported by the realism and force of documentary technique in Eugene Jones's brilliant and disturbing study of United States Marines in Vietnam. The sights and sounds of war without glamour or sensationalism enable the viewer to feel, in some measure, what it is like to be involved in actual armed conflict.—A.

FIFTH HORSEMAN IS FEAR (Czech) — Stunningly photographed glimpse of fear-ridden lives during Nazi occupation of Prague in World War II. Excellent use of sound effects heightens tension in film ultimately positive in its statement of human triumph over dark forces.—A.

FIVE-CARD STUD — Better than average Hollywood western. Dean Martin and Robert Mitchum star as a gambler and preacher caught up in a mysterious feud. Standard amounts of violence are still there, but kept to a lower pitch than in many recent adventure films.—A.

FOR LOVE OF IVY—Sidney Poitier and Abby Lincoln star in romantic comedy about a gambler whose services are enlisted to help a wealthy family hold on to a maid who yearns for education.—A.

GOOD DAY FOR FIGHTING — Custer makes yet another stand in a color western remaining mediocre despite a good cast and some effective photography.—A.

GREEN BERETS—Tedious, preachy tale about violent heroics of American forces in Vietnam. Poor script and direction are made more apparent by dull performances.—A.

HAGBARD AND SIGNE (Swedish-Danish) — Icelandic saga of love, war, and honor retells ancient feud that disrupts a royal romance. Naturalism of setting contrasts with dreamlike quality of plotting.—A.

HOUR OF THE WOLF (Swedish)—Ingmar Bergman's dark glance at the manifest fears and torments of a creative artist and his wife's involvement in them. Max von Sydow, Liv Ullmann.—A.

HOW SWEET IT IS—Debbie Reynolds and James Garner star in comedy about a married couple who misunderstand each other and their teen-age son; things come to a head during a summer in Europe. Pointless, but technically slick film.—A.

I'LL NEVER FORGET WHAT'S 'ISNAME — Abrupt, startling cuts liven but eventually spoil this tale of a London ad man who gives up wife and job to seek his lost integrity. Offensive scenes unfortunately intrude. Orson Welles, Oliver Reed, Carol White star.—A.

INSPECTOR CLOUSEAU—Alan Arkin puts his own deadpan stamp on fumbling French detective (formerly played by Peter Sellers) in plot that permits gratuitous violence and other unsavory incidents in the midst of general hilarity.—A.

INTERLUDE — Sometimes gushing, often credible tale about a symphony conductor who becomes involved in an adulterous affair. Performances by Oskar Werner, Barbara Ferris and Virginia Maskell shine through the soap-opera trappings.—A.

MADIGAN—Richard Widmark and Henry Fonda in well-written detective film about law-enforcement men whose personal lives and public stances do not always agree.—A.

ODD COUPLE — Walter Matthau and Jack Lemmon in lively screen adaptation of Neil Simon's hilarious comedy about two men who set up housekeeping together when their wives leave them. Taut direction by Gene Saks keeps the laughter flowing without dropping the polish and believability of the story line.—A.

OEDIPUS THE KING (British) — Christopher Plummer in the title role of a bleakly beautiful translation to the screen of Sophocles's tragedy. Grandeur rather than horror emphasized in a plot that has in no way been softened for contemporary audiences.—A.

PETULIA—Julie Christie and George C. Scott in tale that spotlights the deification of material things. Technically agile film record of the excesses of the affluent society.—A.

PRIVATE NAVY OF SGT. O'FARRELL — Weak Bob Hope-Phyllis Diller comedy about efforts to retrieve a sunken supply ship's cargo of beer during World War II in the Pacific.—F.

PRODUCERS — Zero Mostel and Gene Wilder star as a pair of shady Broadway producers. Their attempts to devise a deliberate flop (for money-making purposes) leads them to star a wild-eyed hippy in a ridiculous play called "Springtime for Hitler," written by an ex-Nazi. Hilarious comedy idea is seriously damaged by Mel Brook's sledgehammer direction.—A.

ROSEMARY'S BABY—Roman Polanski's skillful direction makes vivid his disturbing allegory about witchcraft and the profane.—A.

SPEEDWAY — Those who like Elvis Presley, Nancy Sinatra, and stock-car racing may find bright spots amid the artificiality of this 26th film in Mr. Presley's still highly successful career.—F.

SWEET NOVEMBER — Sandy Dennis and Anthony Newley in tale that blends soap opera and sex comedy to produce an intermittently effective tragicomedy about a dying girl who takes a new lover every month with the intention of helping each one understand himself better.—A.

SWIMMER — Stilted, unreal version of John Cheever story about a man who is a casualty of the affluent society. Attempts to put on film his basically introspective history of decline do not work as they should. Stars Burt Lancaster.—A.

THE ONE AND ONLY GENUINE, ORIGINAL FAMILY BAND—Walt Disney musical heavy on nostalgia, light on originality. Sometimes maudlin, sometimes preachy tale of love and politics and the generation gap of the 1880's.—F.

THOMAS CROWN AFFAIR—Steve McQueen and Faye Dunaway in stunningly filmed suspense tale involving bank robbery and the games people play. Tight plotting adds to tension of hard-to-predict finale.—A.

2001: A SPACE ODYSSEY—Stanley Kubrick's brilliant cinematography and profound questioning of the aims of man's inventiveness infuse this three-hour filmic experience with the raw material of wonder. A refreshing lack of dialogue and superfluous plotting directs attention to the purely cinematic elements of a film which performs kinesthetic gymnastics of a high order. Weightlessness and the slow ballet of movements in space are reflected for the filmgoer as concepts of time and space dissolve.—F.

VILLA RIDES — Yul Brynner and Robert Mitchum as Pancho Villa and an American adventurer in historical epic emphasizing violence rather than history.—A.

WAR AND PEACE (Russian) — Six-and-a-half-hour film masterpiece, in 70 mm. color, based on Tolstoy's classic novel. Superb Russian cast headed by Sergei Bondarchuk, who also produced, directed, scripted this $100 million, five-year production. Effect of Napoleon's siege of Russia is movingly portrayed through lives of four families of Russian aristocracy, but uneven English dubbing flaws film. Distributor Walter Reade's open-end ticket policy enables viewer to see two parts on separate days.—A.

WHAT'S SO BAD ABOUT FEELING GOOD?—Amusing if not hilarious comedy about the effects of a bird which arrives in New York carrying a virus that seems to affect people's dispositions—for the better. George Peppard and Mary Tyler Moore star.—A

WHERE ANGELS GO — TROUBLE FOLLOWS — Rosalind Russell smiles and sighs her way through a contrived comedy based on the struggles between an activist nun and her conservative superior. Stella Stevens co-stars as the nun.—F.

WHERE WERE YOU WHEN THE LIGHTS WENT OUT?—Silly sex farce stars Doris Day as successful actress caught in embarrassing situation during the northeastern power blackout of 1965. Terry-Thomas, Patrick O'Neal, and Robert Morse co-star; Hy Averback directed.—A.

WILD IN THE STREETS—Coarse and crude exploitation film in the guise of a comedy about the generation gap.—A.

YOUNG GIRLS OF ROCHEFORT (French)—Visually glorious musical film results from the collaboration of Jacques Demy and Michel Legrand. Light-headed plot interweaves three love stories in a spoof of musical-comedy plots in general. Gene Kelly, George Chakiris, Françoise Dorleac, and Catherine Deneuve, star.—F.

YOURS, MINE, AND OURS — Simple-minded but sometimes enjoyable comedy about the real-life adventures of a widow and widower who decide to marry and thus bring together under one roof a total of 18 children. Lucille Ball and Henry Fonda star.—F.

Recent releases

AUG. 14, 1968

NEVER A DULL MOMENT—Intended as family entertainment, this Disney crime comedy contains too much labored slapstick, too little of the unforced delights provided by the talents of Dick Van Dyke, Dorothy Provine, and Edward G. Robinson.—F.

SECRET LIFE OF AN AMERICAN WIFE—Walter Matthau's jowly comic version of a movie-star sex problem is the main bright spot among the overwrought cuteness and seamy circumstances of a story about a wife deciding to impersonate a call girl.—A.

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Redwoods now?

Showdown nears for legislation to establish West Coast parks

By Robert Cahn
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

A crucial period for conservation legislation is approaching when Congress reconvenes Sept. 4.

Just before the convention recess, agreement was finally reached over the controversial Central Arizona Project, breaking the logjam that was holding up the redwood and North Cascades national parks and other conservation measures.

Citizen boosters of conservation are being urged by leaders of conservation groups to write their congressmen about the vital issues.

The Central Arizona Project was solved in a Senate-House conference committee which held eight meetings before ironing out their differences. The $1.3 billion package assures Colorado River water to Phoenix and Tuscon, protects California's supply from the river, and gives states in the upper Colorado River basin seven new water-development projects.

Protections won

When the conference agreement is passed by the Senate and House and signed by the Pesident, it will end 40 years of feuding over waters of the Colorado River.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington, chairman of the Senate Interior Committee, and Rep. Wayne N. Aspinall, House Interior Committee chairman, were the leaders in working out the compromise.

Senator Jackson won protections he was demanding for Pacific Northwest states against possible diversion of Columbia River waters to implement the Colorado River system. A section of the House-passed bill calling for an investigation and reconnaissance of the water-importation concept was knocked out, and a 10-year moratorium placed on the Secretary of the Interior before he could start any such reconnaissance.

The agreement also specified that no power dams will be built on the lower Colorado between Glen Canyon and Lake Mead.

Area halved

House-passed language agreed to making it possible to save the Gila Wilderness in southwestern New Mexico from partial flooding by the Hooker Dam.

As soon as agreement was reached on the Colorado River, Senator Jackson, Mr. Aspinall and other conferees from the two houses started executive sessions aimed at unraveling their differences over a redwood national park in California.

The Senate-passed redwood-park bill calls for a 61,654-acre park including a large tract of redwoods owned by the Department of Agriculture's Forest Service. The House-passed bill limits the park to 28,400 acres, without the Forest Service land, and also gives the State of California virtual veto power over the park proposal.

Conferees will continue redwood negotiation as soon as Congress gets back to business in September.

River bill pushed

Mr. Aspinall has agreed to give a priority to getting the North Cascades national-park bill out of his committee and on to the House floor for a vote. (The Senate has already passed it.) Action on this park in the State of Washington is of vital importance to Senator Jackson.

In the political give and take that seems especially heavy this year on conservation measures, the possibility exists that Senator Jackson could delay placing the Colorado River agreement before the Senate until there is assurance that the House will have an opportunity ot vote on the North Cascades park.

Another priority for the House is the scenic-rivers bill. The proposal to preserve six major rivers was almost scuttled last month on the floor of the House in a dispute over two rivers (the Susquehanna and the Clarion) that were merely to be "studied."

Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall has suggested that if necessary these two rivers be dropped from the study category in order that the basic legislation can be passed preserving the six rivers.

Conference held

Among other conservation measures still awaiting action by the 90th Congress are: Apostle Islands (Wisconsin) and Sleeping Bear Dunes (Michigan) national-lakeshores; bills to designate new wilderness areas, especially Great Swamp in New Jersey and Mt. Jefferson, Ore.; the scenic-trails bill (passed both houses and awaiting conference agreement); and a new water-pollution-control bill.

A few hours after agreement was reached on the Colorado River problems, Mr. Udall held a conference with 20 leaders of conservation groups. The Interior Secretary and the conservationists discussed ways to pass the scenic-rivers and water-pollution bills and possible action that might be taken should President Johnson veto the recently passed highway bill.

'University of the streets'

By Mary Kelly
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"First you gotta get the kid to trust you. Then you can start educating him."

Schoolteachers about to take jobs in ghetto schools were given some pungent advice here by four Negro youths who are dropouts.

"It won't be any six-hour day. More like a 48-hour day! You may have to be father, mother, and nursemaid to a kid in order to educate him."

"No use entering a classroom and saying, 'Sit down. Now I'm going to teach you the multiplication table.' If you do, he just ain't going to sit down."

This give and take—which, for the teachers, was mostly "take" — was held at PS 120 in Harlem, near the shabby end of Fifth Avenue, at 120th Street. The participants were about 40 Peace Corps returnees who are going to try their skill in congested areas this fall. Their "instructors" for the afternoon were four youths from Brooklyn. Two of them were bearded, all wore colorful African tunics or blouses.

Session arranged

This training session for the Peace Corps group had been arranged by Bank Street College of Education to better acquaint the teachers with the urban child. Directors of the workshop were Peter Sauer, science teacher at the college, and Mrs. Charlotte Oshwetz of Mobilization for Youth.

The youths were extrovert and eager to set the teachers right on how to deal with society on their particular level. They came from the troubled Bedford-Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn. Strident at times, but ready to join their listeners in laughter, they did not hesitate to interrupt and punch home the unsophisticated academics of the street.

"If you start telling the kid, 'put that shirt in your pants—pull that tie up,' that kid is going to give you a hard time," Wayne Edwards, one of the high-school dropouts, informed them. "Rules come out of respect. If you respect him, he'll respect you."

Answers pondered

The Peace Corps veterans who had served two years in faraway places listened seriously to what the dropouts had to say. Familiar with delays, partial frustrations as well as with hope, compassion, persistence and rewards in their work in Africa and Latin America, they weighed their answers. A few objected now and then.

But others told this reporter after the meeting that they were in almost total agreement about the need for 100 percent dedication on the job. They scarcely needed to be told to respect those of differing color and nationality. Kent Struck of Fargo, N.D., for example, who had been in Tunisia, told this correspondent how much he admired the official planning and architectural policy of that country.

"I learned a lot," he said.

"You can't go into it any other way but thoroughly," said Patricia Judge of Salem, Ohio, who spent two years in Jamaica teaching English and getting to know her students well.

"I lived on the compound at St. Mary's College," she explained. "I spent time with the youngsters evenings and Sundays. You have to learn what their values are, educationally, socially, and economically. You have to find out what their hang-ups are."

Bill Eliot of Billings, Mont., who spent two years on the Ivory Coast, said that what the Brooklyn youths were urging is the same kind of "sensitivity" that was needed in Africa.

"If you spend time with them, sitting on the stoops or whatever, you can quadruple your effectiveness."

One of the lecturing dropouts who work with younger boys in a community house told of a "university of the streets." It is loosely constructed, he explained.

"But you can learn a lot by seeing what the kid does on the corner, sitting on a park bench with him—or shooting dice."

A Peace Corps volunteer asked:

"But isn't that a bit phony for me to sit with him on a park bench just to draw him out?"

'Phoniness' discounted

"Maybe for the first week it will seem phony," Steve Martin, one of the youths, hastened to answer. "But if you keep on and are sincere, it will not be phony."

Another returnee questioned whether he should be so responsible for the "outside" life of the student.

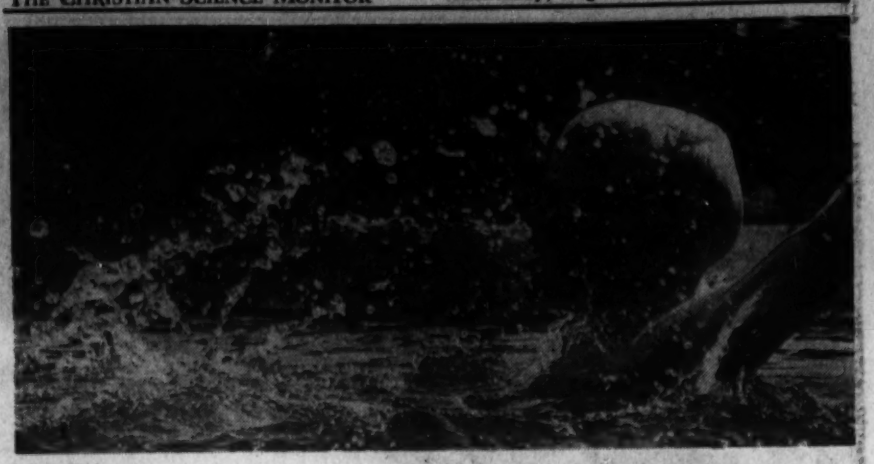
But over and over again the dropouts said a close personal relationship with the individual student must be established. "You must find you are dealing with children not prepared for your educational system," they emphasized.

Describing the boy from the streets, Wayne Edwards reminded the Peace Corps group, "This cat's been out all night. Maybe first thing he needs to do is to put his head down on that desk and rest."

"They aren't going to trust you at first. But if you show that you are another human being and respect them, they will trust you and you won't have trouble," Steve reminded them.

"You gotta be firm. But you have to have understanding," James Olia advised.

"You gotta attract a person before you can teach him," said the fourth, Babo Ortiz. "You're the one who has to break the barrier, man!"



By Robert Benson

Splish, splash

On a warm summer day in Marlborough, Mass., there is nothing like a long swim to cool and refresh an eight-year-old boy. Water droplets fill the air as Brian Benson enjoys himself.

New headgear for Berlin police

By the Associated Press

Frankfurt, Germany

Antiquated leather helmets — chakkos — long worn by Berlin police are being replaced by space-age "jetform" headgear, a police spokesman reports.

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Keystone

It's not the size of the cars but the number of them that worries United States automakers. Imports, such as these British-made Austins, are nearing a 10 percent share of the American market. Small U.S. cars priced to compete with imports on price, size, and design will appear starting in 1969.

Car queue

Detroit plans autos to fight imports

By Al Fleming
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit

Rising sales of import cars in the United States are thorns in the usually tough hide of American auto producers. In the next year or two, and starting next spring, they will move to stem an influx of foreign cars.

Outwardly General Motors, Ford, Chrysler, and American Motors have appeared calm while such makes as Volkswagen, Volvo, Datsun, Toyota, MG, and Fiat wooed increasing numbers of American customers. The reasoning, at least by GM, Ford, and Chrysler, has been that they are satisfied with U.S. sales of their own foreign-built cars such as Opel, Cortina, and Simca.

But calculations by one Big Three automaker show that, left unchecked, imports could account for 1 million sales or 11 percent of the U.S. market by 1970 and 1.6 million sales or 14 percent by 1975.

Approaches differ

For this reason Detroit is preparing small cars of its own. First to arrive will be a Ford model scheduled for market early next spring. As events stand now, it will be followed by small cars of GM and American Motors in the 1970 model year and Chrysler in 1971.

Somewhat differing philosophies are involved in the approach of U.S. carmakers to a small domestic model. GM seems to be aiming at Volkswagen in size and price, an apparently sound idea, since VW accounts for more than 50 percent of import sales. The others have something a bit larger in mind, sized and priced between VW and present U.S. compacts such as Falcon, Valiant, and Corvair.

Motor beat

The small Ford, for example, will be bracketed between Falcon and the company's British-built Cortina. Exact dimensions are unknown. But as a point of reference 1968 Falcon and Cortina figures are:

	Cortina	Falcon
Wheelbase	98 in.	111 in.
Length	168 in.	184.5 in.
Width	64.9 in.	73 in.
Height	54.7 in.	55 in.
Curb wt.	2,013 lb.	2,800 lb.

First entry described

In contrast, the 1968 Volkswagen 1500 has a 94.5-inch wheelbase, 158.7-inch length, 59-inch width, and 61-inch height and weighs 1,808 pounds.

The forthcoming small Ford will be introduced as a two-door sedan with six-cylinder engine and room for two up front, including driver, and three in back. In looks it will resemble Cortina more than Falcon, a move perhaps prompted by the idea that since it will compete against foreign cars, it may as well look like one. Most prominent exterior styling features are a sharply sloping front end, squarish back, and semifastback roofline.

Apparently the car has not been officially named. Delta was its title throughout the development stage and may survive, though other names are being considered. It is believed the cost may be less than $2,000.

Why have American companies waited so long to introduce small cars? One reason is they wanted to be sure a volume market exists in the U.S. for a small car. The fact that foreign cars are approaching 10 percent of the market and give no evidence of waning seems to have convinced U.S. automakers that sales opportunities exist in the low-price area.

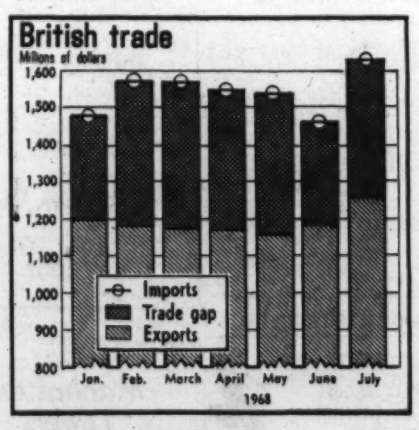
Canadian pact helps

Another reason for a move toward smaller cars is the recent U.S.-Canadian trade agreement which offers a greater potential North American sales base for little cars, thereby enabling the automakers to more easily absorb the tooling, equipment, and manufacturing costs required to build such cars.

Undoubtedly the American companies also realize that if inflation continues in the U.S., additional customers will seek cheaper transportation, and companies not offering it will lose sales to those that do.

The advent of small United States cars may bring with it other developments. Foremost will be smaller, lighter engines and transmissions making considerable use of such materials as aluminum and magnesium. Also expected are semiautomatic transmissions to accompany low-horsepower engines.

Increased use of plastic as a body-component material and perhaps eventually plastic bodies themselves might be expected, not only to save weight, but to reduce tooling costs which are generally less for plastic than for steel parts in low-volume production.



Plant to close

Efficiency to sting in British mill town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

A small iron company, Millom Hematite Ore & Iron Company, Ltd., in Cumberland, northwest England, is to close down. It has failed to persuade the government that it should have special grants to install a revolutionary spray steelmaking plant.

The government likewise failed to persuade the British Steel Corporation (the nationalized undertaking which runs most of Britain's iron and steel industry) to back the project.

So more than 500 men will lose their jobs. The small town of Millom faces a process of attrition, for there are no jobs to spare. The town has special status as part of a development area, but it is far removed from any thriving industrial nucleus. Few new enterprises are likely to be attracted quickly.

Management and men are bitter because they have had to compete against imported pig iron, and they charge the British Steel Corporation with price cutting.

Serious national issues

Serious national issues are behind the agony of Millom, although they by no means add up to an obvious case against the British Steel Corporation (BSC) for failing to seize an opportunity and so save a town.

The BSC has indeed struck a vital blow, at a small community's expense, for industrial efficiency. There are reports that pressure is still to be exerted on the BSC to take over the iron works, but there is no doubt it thinks that profits from the works on the Cumberland site would be insufficient.

This issue is a vital one for BSC, for it is going to face severe political pressure in the future, both from regional organizations and from the central government, to keep existing or build new steel works in areas where unemployment would be high if the local steel industry were allowed to run down.

Yet the BSC knows its major aim must be efficiency, not full local employment, if British steel is to compete in a world with more steel capacity than it needs.

Foretaste in Scotland

A foretaste of what is coming occurred recently in Scotland. The Colvilles division of the Scottish and North Western Group of the BSC held a press conference to announce plans for a bulk-iron-ore installation on the Clyde, a project costing up to £15 million ($36 million). The Clyde estuary has economic advantages for really big bulk carriers. For it offers natural, deep-water anchorages.

But the occasion was taken by the local steel industry for airing plans for a £300 million ($720 million) new steel complex for western Scotland—a venture on which BSC planners have serious reservations.

But it was politically a shrewd move in an area where nationalist feeling is rising and the government is worried about the Labour Party's prospects there at the next election. The possibility has been aired of a new steel works for Scotland: It will be difficult to remove it from now on from the political agenda.

Site selection complex

Politics has in fact become a major issue in the siting of all major industrial plants. If one area gets a new chemical works, its rivals must be heard on steel and aluminum

The siting of the new aluminum plants now going up in Britain is very much a case in point. The decision whether they should be supplied with electric power generated at coal-fired or nuclear-power stations was decided partly on the issue of local unemployment and the rate at which it is politically prudent to run down the coal industry, already protected from competition in important markets by taxes on oil.

The government has played a vital (and many think a dilatory) part in the negotiations on alternative sources of power and the siting of the new plants. Top managements quickly learned to play up the government fears in order to get their own plans through against their competitors.

Cost criterion stressed

So cross currents develop when these issues of siting new works arise. It is not always a straight issue of private enterprise vs. socialist politics. The game is more complicated. But it still has to be proved that this kind of maneuvering produces the cheapest aluminum, chemicals, or whatever the end product may be.

The stakes are high. If a big company can obtain government approval for its plans (even by compromising on location), it brings in government as a kind of sleeping partner, for the latter's prestige is at stake in the success of the new works.

One way of ensuring that success is by limiting competition from other newcomers, who may find they cannot get government approval for a new works making the same product somewhere else. To some this looks like a new form of protectionism for the big companies who get in first.

For the sake of competition and industrial efficiency, the future of Millom and its iron works must be decided on sound economic considerations — and this must be made clear to the public.

Trade deficit besets Britain

Business roundup

London

Britain's trade deficit worsened to £80 million ($192 million) in July, compared to £50 million ($120 million) in June.

The Trade Ministry blamed the increased deficit on a £55 million spurt in imports to a record £663 million. Exports rose to £529 million from £509 million in June.

The ministry said the jump in imports came partially because some importers delayed orders so they could benefit from the tariff cuts July 1.

Steel sag continues

New York

Reflecting a dearth of new orders, steel production last week slumped 7.5 percent on top of the previous week's 12.7 percent plunge.

Output sagged to 2.07 million tons from 2.24 million tons the week before, the American Iron and Steel Institute reported.

Steel users now are working off their huge strike-hedge inventories. Nevertheless, some customers bought steel for immediate delivery to beat the price increases effective this week.

More gold exported

Washington

The United States exported $300.6 million in gold to Britain during June, the Department of Commerce reported.

That amount was gold owned by Britain but held here. Hence it does not mean a further loss to the U.S. gold stock. Rather it represents probably the last shipment to sate the appetite of European speculators who rushed into gold earlier this year.

Stock-market comment

The Dines Letter: "We are looking for a high volume shake-out, among other things. Minirallies will occur, but this market still looks lower over the next four to six weeks."

Compiled from the Associated Press, Reuters, and the worldwide sources of this newspaper.

Insurance firms resist conglomerate advances

BUSINESS

By Martin Skala
Business and financial correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Like a fox in a chicken coop, the conglomerates' invasion of the insurance industry is making a lot of feathers fly.

A large number of once-staid insurance companies are in a dither, seeking ways to protect their huge assets and managerial prerogatives from the clutches of acquisition-minded conglomerates.

Some are forming holding companies, hoping to diversify rapidly into other financial services, such as mutual-fund sales. Others are fighting tender offers for their stock, aiming to stall off unfriendly bids until the "right"—and often more generous—merger partner comes along.

Either way, Wall Street has watched the ferment—particularly among fire-and-casualty companies—spark a revival in insurance stocks.

- Reliance Insurance, the target of rival tender offers, has jumped from the low 30's in March to 70 in recent days.

Skirmishing for control of the insurer are two computer-leasing companies, Data Processing Financial General Corporation and Leasco Data Processing Equipment Corporation. Both need a source of cash to fuel expansion of their leasing operations.

- National General and meat-packer AMK, two conglomerates, are scrapping for control of Great American Holding, a big insurance firm. Selling in the high 20's earlier this year, Great American now is in the mid-50's.
- City Investing, a diversified real-estate concern, is tendering for the shares of Home Insurance, one of the nation's largest casualty companies.

Bargain stocks

Other conglomerate which have either been active suitors or acquirers of insurance companies are Northwest Industries, Avco Corporation, Gulf & Western Industries, and Teledyne.

A prime reason conglomerates—and other companies with an acquisitive instinct—pounced on the property-and-casualty industry was that many of the stocks were on the bargain counter.

Several years of depressed earnings and poor underwriting results, coupled with restrictive state regulatory policies, produced investor disenchantment with the group analysts note. At their lows this spring stock prices didn't adequately reflect underlying asset values.

The conglomerates—always pressed for cash and liquid assets with which to finance growth—saw an opportunity to get sound investment values cheaply.

Accounting advantages

By swapping their stock, often selling at a high price-earnings multiple, for a depressed insurer's stock—even if at a premium over the market price—they obtain control of a large asset base and a stable, if not spectacular, flow of earnings.

Moreover, by running the insurance company as an operating segment of a holding company, it becomes possible to take advantage of more-liberal accounting rules. These permit capital gains from an insurance company's investment portfolio, when realized, to be taken into a conglomerate's earnings.

This could prove to be a boon to the earnings' showing of a conglomerate—especially since most conglomerates are under pressure to keep their earnings' curve climbing. Otherwise, their stock prices falter—and the acquisition momentum may be lost.

The entry of conglomerates into the insurance scene, according to William W. Amos, vice-president of First Boston Corporation, is a mixed blessing.

On the one hand, it has shaken up sleepy fire-and-casualty-company managements, producing new initiatives to make better use of shareholders' capital.

One result is a spurt in holding-company formations within the industry. It represents a trend toward broad-based and hopefully more-profitable financial-services companies.

A number of insurers, such as CNA Financial Corporation and Travelers Corporation, are interested in becoming "department stores of finance." CNA, which formed a holding company last year, has announced plans to merge with Tsai Management & Research Corporation, one of the nation's largest mutual-fund managers. Other holding companies are stepping into computer leasing, consumer loans, credit information, and realty appraisal.

The holding company's enlarged freedom of action, in turn, has made insurers less vulnerable to takeovers by outsiders.

Own stocks purchased

Partly as a defensive maneuver, a growing number of insurers have been purchasing their own stock on the open market. It not only buoys the stock, but enhances the equity of the remaining shareholders. Others have raised dividend payouts, also making shareholders happier.

On the negative side, Mr. Amos suspects that many of the new ties between conglomerates and insurers won't work out as well as expected.

State insurance regulators, for example, are leery of the financial wizardry practiced by many conglomerates. They will be watching closely to make certain that insurance companies' asset structures that are intended to meet policyholder claims are not unduly weakened by a conglomerate's desire for more fuel to stoke the acquisition fires.

Conglomerates, Mr. Amos thinks, may have taken on more than they can handle. Most are oriented toward manufacturing operations. Their top executives are unfamiliar with the highly regulated insurance business, its enormous capital requirements, and the difficulties involved in winning higher rates from politically sensitive state commissions.

And Wall Street observers wonder whether investors will continue to pay a high multiple for a conglomerate's stock once they see a fat chunk of the company's assets tied down in a business that is historically of low profitability.

Opel cuts prices

By the Associated Press

Rüsselsheim, Germany

The West German subsidiary of General Motors Corporation announced price cuts ranging from $14 to $112.50 on a number of its Opel medium-size and small autos.

An Opel spokesman said the price reductions apply mainly to four-door and station-wagon models.

Canadian steel output falls

Ottawa

Canadian steel ingot production totaled 195,858 tons in the week ended Aug. 3, down from 205,051 tons a week earlier, the Canadian Bureau of Statistics reported.

Own Municipal Bonds?

Now might be the time to pull a switch.

By switching your Municipal Bonds you may be able to take advantage of exceptional tax-saving opportunities that exist today. Here's why.

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Vietnam war melts military 'mystique'

As the Vietnam war drags on, the role of the military within the American defense establishment has undergone a change. Today's article, second of two, examines the "cracked military image."

By George W. Ashworth
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Much of the mystique surrounding the military leaders of the United States has been lost.

The Vietnam war has become a sad and afflicting undertaking. The hard glare of that war has melted away some of the prestige formerly enjoyed by the military.

The war and its difficulties have led to a great deal of national frustration. On occasion, great ire has been visited upon the generals for the present state of affairs.

When the generals made known their views before Congress last year in hearings on the air war, their rather hawkish viewpoints brought on vigorous attacks in numerous press quarters.

Columnist Stewart Alsop saw fit last August to write an article in the Saturday Evening Post entitled, "Almost All Generals Are Almost Always Wrong About All Wars."

In it, Mr. Alsop argued, "generals should be listened to with skeptical respect, but never with reverent credulity."

Wrong predictions recalled

Many sources would agree that the generals have been wrong about many things in the current war. For instance, the intensity and the timing of the Tet offensive last January was not predicted at all accurately.

But the civilians have been wrong, too. Former Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara, stung once, refused during his final months to speculate upon the timing of the war's end.

The Pentagon hierarchy also sadly underestimated in the early part of the war the materiel needs, and there were numerous shortages over an extended period. The administration, with the help of the generals, miscalculated the manpower requirements of the war.

One highly decorated officer, a combat veteran of Vietnam, said bitterly, "The war proves one thing. We have been consistently outgeneraled."

But one military maverick on the subject of the war, retired Lt. Gen. James M. Gavin, maintains that the fault lies not with the fighting men in the field, but with the administration.

To be sure, the generals have not gotten what they wanted in the war. But many sources, some of them military, maintain that they see no certainty that things would have worked out better had the generals gotten all. They argue that neither the generals nor the administration understand counterinsurgent war. Such a war, with political and military goals, require a special sort of understanding that Americans—military and civilians—have not developed, these sources argue.

But the fact remains that there is little reason to have armies if not to win. As that has not happened yet in Vietnam, the military professionals have lost the occidental equivalent of face.

The status of the United States military was not helped last June when the Israeli defense forces under Gen. Moshe Dayan soundly thumped the Arab nations.

Some Canadian officers told an American defense official, "We understand you are hoping to trade Secretary McNamara, the joint chiefs, and General Westmoreland for General Dayan."

General Dayan is a genuine Israeli hero and, to a lesser extent, as a victorious underdog, a hero throughout much of the world.

Any genuine heroes?

The United States has no genuine heroes in the public eye on active duty now, most sources agree.

Caught up possibly like a television network in circumstances beyond his control, Gen. William C. Westmoreland was not able to return to Washington a victorious hero. He spoke repeatedly of triumph, but the cry was not picked up by the crowd.

Astronaut John H. Glenn might be said to have been the most recent military hero to win wide acclaim, but his triumph was more that of an explorer than a military man.

General of the Army Douglas MacArthur was, perhaps, the last great public hero to serve on active duty. There have been generals of public renown since, but none who has received such acclamation.

Now, although the armed forces are filled with many dedicated and intelligent generals and admirals, they are largely unknown. As an exercise, a reader might endeavor to name five generals or admirals now on active duty.

Part of this loss of public recognition might be the fact that at present, with World War II more than two decades gone by, the Pentagon emphasis is upon generals who are managers rather than leaders. At present, most of the top military men have risen through the ranks of the managers, rather than the leaders. Currently, generals on the way up might be expected to put in minimal time with troops.

This change is to a large degree a manifestation of the desire of the civilian hierarchy. Civilian leaders want generals they can reason with and control. The Reorganization Act of 1958 prepared the way for complete civilian control, and the inheritors of that change have wanted good, dedicated subordinates, rather than flashy, abrasive warriors. They have gotten what they sought.

To a lesser degree, the military men are emphasizing managerial skills as a matter of self-preservation. To argue with computers, they have bought their own computers. They are proudly learning systematically to analyze matters in the style of the office of the Secretary of Defense.

In essence, the nation's military men are being civilianized.

Related to this fundamental change in character are the shifts in emphasis in the military schools and colleges. At the service academies, for instance, the social sciences are gaining precedence over the physical ones. More and more, the academy curricula are coming to resemble those of civilian colleges offering military training. There will always be a disparity, but it is narrowing.

Second of two articles

By Norman Matheny, staff photographer

View from the top

All gargoyles do not adorn gothic churches in Europe! These lovely heads perpetually gaze down from "The Arcade" adorning the fifth floor of a mercantile building in downtown Cleveland.

Substitute for guns

Chicago police unit seeks ghetto links

By Guy Halverson
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Delegates to the recent national citizen-police conference at Michigan State University would probably find much to approve in the Chicago Police Department's community-relations program.

The theme of the annual MSU conference was "accentuating the positive in police and comumnity relations." Police, said leading sociologists and criminologists, are increasingly isolated from the community as a whole, particularly from the large nonwhite populations of our biggest cities.

Most experts, however, would have recognized several exceptions to that statement. Among them, St. Louis, and to a lesser extent, Cincinnati and Chicago.

The 11,700-man Chicago force now has close to 100 specially trained officers working in full-time community-relations projects. Furthermore, 28 percent of the force now is estimated to be nonwhite, compared with 6 percent on the New York force, or 20 percent on the Washington, D.C., force.

Individual patrolmen, through an intensive 14-week recruit training program and continuous "in-house" seminars, receive over 130 hours of classroom instruction on recent court rulings, human-relations procedures, and federal-state civil-rights statutes.

Effectiveness questioned

Close contact is maintained with leading civil-rights organizations, as well as the Chicago Commission on Human Rights.

Many critics, however, would question both the scope and effectiveness of these programs. "The so-called human-relations program is really just a public-relations program," says Don Rose, editor of the Hyde Park-Kenwood Voices, a monthly community newspaper that has been openly critical of the political rule of Chicago Mayor Richard Daley.

Adds Leon M. Després, an independent alderman representing the University of Chicago ward: "The community-relations programs just aren't reaching below the Negro middle class."

Many critics—as well as some police officers themselves—question the department's emphasis on mechanization. "Police officers should be yanked out of their patrol cars and put back on the street—where the people are," grumbles one Chicago newspaperman. "After all, the city's community-relations program will only be as good as public acceptance of the officers on the beat," he adds.

Some civil-rights leaders, moreover, believe that the Chicago police should open up "store-front" information and service centers in predominantly Negro areas. St. Louis, they note, has five; Dallas, four; Kansas City, Kans., with a population of about 180,000, two.

Inequities spotlighted

Most of Chicago's current community-police programs were hammered into shape between 1960 and 1967, largely at the promptings of former Superintendent Orlando Wilson. (And continued under current Superintendent James Conlisk.) In a May, 1966, memo, then Superintendent Wilson stated that "the police want [social, economic, and educational] inequities corrected, first, because they are unjust, and second, because slums, lack of employment opportunities, and lack of employable skills, training, and education, induce crime."

Community programs fall within the jurisdiction of the Community Services Department of the Bureau of Field Services. Within that department are three separate units: a human-relations section, a community-relations section, a community-liaison section.

A fledgling human-relations section was first established in 1948. Task? To maintain liaison with minority groups, gather intelligence, and disseminate the "police case." Still, the section remained largely understaffed and underfinanced throughout the 1950's.

In 1966, the section was expanded from six to 15 officers, in part to prepare for an anticipated spring "civil-rights campaign" in Chicago led by the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Eleven of the section's 15 staffers today are black.

Mediation role played

In addition to solving racial disputes, the staff has also undertaken mediation in religious and ethnic controversies. Thus, human-relations officers are credited with having forestalled a dispute between rival religious factions quarreling over certain holy day calendar changes.

The community-relations section of the community-service division coordinates citizen-police workshop meetings held monthly in 20 of the city's 21 patrol districts. Furthermore, in cooperation with public, Roman Catholic, and Lutheran school systems, plus the Sears-Roebuck Foundation, the section supervises the "Officer Friendly" program, for grade-school children. Some 300,000 young people annually are instructed under this program, where patrolmen visit classrooms with "safety tips."

In the spring of 1967, a third unit, the "liaison service," was added to the community-service department. The unit coordinates activities of 20 full-time "district community-relations officers."

At the Michigan State citizen-police conference, MSU sociology professor James B. McKee called for two types of increased sophistication on the part of the police: a greater understanding of minority-group grievances, a greater willingness to deescalate conflicts arising out of social tensions before they flare into violence.

More and more observers here—some even reluctantly—would give the Chicago Police Department high marks—for effort—in both categories.

The success of these policies, they say, can only be measured by time.

Last of three reports on the Chicago Police Department.

U.S. cites diversity in job programs

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Labor Department says it is using 84 different approaches to training and finding jobs for the unemployed under $24 million received in grants.

About 70,000 unemployed or underemployed persons are involved in the new manpower program, which ranges from actual on-the-job training or classroom instruction to a variety of supportive preemployment service.

Stanley Ruttenberg, manpower administrator for the program, said it seeks to try out new ideas through actual experiment or demonstration. The aim, he said, is to explore "the feasibility and effectiveness of new or changed ways of getting at specific manpower problems."

Training funds under the 84 contracts account for $16 million of the $25 million. The remaining $8 million is for grants to those in training who need living allowances.

The program is being carried out in 32 states and the District of Columbia.

U.S. to restudy Boston Inner Belt

By Scott Pecker
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

For a moment, give yourself a Washington desk job.

Imagine yourself as the federal highway administrator in the new Department of Transportation (DOT).

A memo on your desk wings your memory back a year to when the bitter feud over whether or not to build the Inner Belt Expressway around Boston landed heavily in your lap.

Since then, you have listened to both sides:

The Massachusetts Department of Public Works (DPW) insisted the highway was absolutely indispensable to meet metropolitan Boston's increasingly hectic traffic flow. They also said the beltway was a logical outgrowth of plans drawn up in 1948.

The principal foe—the City of Cambridge—was far from convinced that this beltway was the answer. The city wanted a restudy of both the belt and other transportation systems.

Federal decision

The city's argument was that the Inner Belt had been planned exclusively from a traffic-flow viewpoint, with minimal consideration of the highway's social effect on the neighborhoods it will pierce, and the future development of the metropolitan region.

Two other communities — Boston and Brookline—later joined Cambridge in asking for a restudy.

Since your approval is necessary—because the federal government pays 90 percent, the state 10 percent of federal highway costs—you bring the dilemma into focus: Must highways just be built? Or can they be planned in sympathy with a neighborhood's present and future needs?

Six months ago, this was the decision the real federal highway administrator, Lowell K. Bridwell, faced. And he decided to authorize two restudies.

Task A, the first study, is to redetermine whether the Inner Belt is needed.

Task B, the second study, is to work out a plan for joint development of the highway.

Baltimore example

His decision reflected the growing tendency toward viewing highway construction from a much wider perspective.

Up to now, most highways have been built with the sole purpose of meeting traffic woes. Yet in Baltimore, a joint development scheme is off the ground and shows some improvement over past methods.

Joint development is a new concept that may be one answer to the dilemma. Its premise is that highways must be built together with other social and economic improvements in a community. The intent is not only to preserve, but even to improve a neighborhood, rather than devastate it.

As envisioned under this concept, the highway would be planned by the affected cities as well as the state with the help of both the DOT and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

The authorization of two restudies was a victory for Cambridge—but only partially.

Cambridge won in the sense that the whole notion of the necessity of the Inner Belt will be questioned. But proving that the beltway is not needed, especially under the terms of Mr. Bridwell's memorandum authorizing the studies, may be difficult. Cambridge, however, is increasingly optimistic that a better alternative can be found.

Task A, as envisioned in the memorandum, asks for a study of the Inner Belt vs. no belt at all. Cambridge says this is a futile exercise since anything — even the Inner Belt — would be better than nothing at all. They are asking that some other transportation system — perhaps one emphasizing the improvement and integration of existing highways, main arterials, and smaller roads — be tested against the beltway.

Today, the scope of Task A is still unsettled. Mr. Bridwell will have to determine the final guidelines.

Task B, meanwhile, will be studied simultaneously with Task A — even though a negative decision in Task A would throw out the whole concept of the Inner Belt.

But most observers expect that some amount of new highway will be necessary. The crucial study, then, would become task B, in which the joint-development approach will be hammered out.

There are bickerings here, too, but also cooperation. The arguments are mostly over who should be the consultants, what the scope of the task should be, and what the management structure should be (that is, who will make the vital decisions). And this, too, may have to be decided by Mr. Bridwell if the differing sides are unyielding.

Task A is expected to take up to a year; Task B, up to two years. So for that long, anyway, no Inner Belt will be built.

The whole debate has shown how long and arduous is the road to modernizing long-practiced policies. But today these policies are being critically examined. Signs are that the cities and state are learning, even if with a nudge from Washington, to cooperate on transportation planning.

By a staff photographer

Lowell K. Bridwell
His decision: delay and study

Diplomatic sum-up: 'a circus'

By the Associated Press

Washington

Diplomats from more than 70 nations went to Miami Beach to watch the Republican Party pick its nominee for president, but most are not planning to watch the Democrats do the same.

The diplomats, who diplomatically declined to be quoted, said the convention process is like a tribal ritual, providing an emotional outlet that may be necessary for the system to work.

But, they said, once you have seen one such ritual you've seen them all.

One envoy said he felt out of touch with reality on the convention floor amid all the bands, balloons, and parading demonstrators. He went back to his hotel and watched it on television.

Angier Biddle Duke, State Department chief of protocol, took the diplomats and their wives to Miami Beach by chartered plane.

The foreign observers, representing Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Europe—including the Soviet Union and Eastern European bloc countries—paid their way at the rate of $100 a person.

Virtually all commented on the circus atmosphere surrounding the nominating process.

"It's a real circus," said an Asian. "Is this really how you pick your leaders?"

Another said the party platform reflected attitudes but not policies and appeared more intended to tie factions of the party together than to form a blueprint for action by a new administration.

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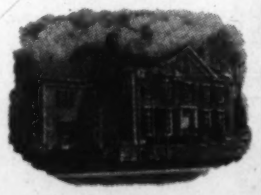

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Unspoiled Soviet town preserves proud past

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Suzdal, U.S.S.R.

"I created the museum here at Suzdal," said Alexei Dmitriyevich Varganov. His voice reflected a father's pride.

We were standing on a pile of scaffolding in what used to be the Kremlin or fortress of this 12th-century Russian town. Behind us soared the blue domes of Rozhdestvensky Sobor, the Cathedral of the Nativity, crowned with golden Orthodox crosses.

Under the scaffolding, skilled masons and bricklayers are rebuilding a two-story passageway from the cathedral's bell-tower to the former archepiscopal palace. On the afternoon I saw him, Mr. Varganov was moving about briskly from plank to plank, superintending the craftsmen who were carefully fitting together, piece by piece, the passageway as it must have looked in the days of Suzdal's glory.

Alexei Dmitriyevich, as all Suzdalians call him, is a stubby man, with a round, sunburned face. He walks with quick, short steps and his gestures are equally rapid. After nearly 40 years as architect, archaeologist, historian, and restorer, he calls himself a pensioner, but one knows that he is never going to retire from his life's work.

It is not difficult to understand the spell that Suzdal casts over Mr. Varganov. Few visitors here have managed to resist it. One of the rare old towns unspoiled by railroad or industry, Suzdal dreams of its splendid past and of the proud ships that sailed up the Volga and the Oka to its kremlin by the Kamenka—once a respectable stream, now a lazy rivulet.

I first became acquainted with Suzdal, and with Mr. Varganov, in snowy December, when all at once, what had seemed a never-ending vista of windswept Russian plain gave way to a breath-catching vision of white towers and golden cupolas strung across the horizon, carrying the imagination back to the days of this land's virginal splendor, before the Mongol invasion and the two-century yoke which followed it.

I returned to Suzdal in early summer, when the fields were yellow with goldenrod and the wind rustled playfully through aspen and oak. There is a 29-million-ruble ($32 million) government project to turn Suzdal into a major international tourist center and museum town, where only architecture and crafts harmonizing with its medieval past will be permitted.

The project has roused much controversy among Suzdal-lovers, some of whom fear the town will be swamped with tasteless tourists, while others believe that the designation of the whole town as a living museum is the only way to preserve its unique character, since tourists are bound to increase, whatever one might wish.

Mr. Varganov, as I said, was busy working on the passageway from the bell tower to the archbishop's palace when I saw him. "We are watching those fellows carefully," he said of the architects and town planners who are to execute the new project. "We want to be sure that what they are doing will not destroy the flavor of this town."

But on the whole he was favorable. He liked the proposal to hide all wiring underground, to put modern motel, hotel, and camping grounds in an area beyond the town proper, invisible from it because of a built-up river bank. Cobblestone streets lined with artisans' workshops and luxury hotels built in medieval style and hidden inside the thick walls of 15th-century monasteries also appealed to him.

Mr. Varganov's opinion is important, for to many he is Mr. Suzdal. There is scarcely one of the more than 70 churches here that has not felt the masterly touch of his restorer's wand. It is a wand composed in equal parts of archaeologist's shovel, patient study of ancient manuscripts and architect's blueprints, and mason's trowel.

"Take this passageway," he said. "There were no documents, no manuscripts, about its construction. We had to dig and excavate and reconstruct its original appearance from what we found. Of course we picked up many pieces of mica, which they used in those days for windowpanes. We discovered no pillars, but we were able to work out the passageway's height—two stories—the thickness of its walls, and even traces of its roof." In his eyes glinted the excitement of a sleuth piecing together clues meaningless to the uninitiated.

Mr. Varganov was born of peasant parents in the Yaroslavl region, which is not far from Suzdal and which, like it, is rich in relics of Russian history. He studied at Leningrad University, and arrived in Suzdal in 1930 to preside over a tiny two-room museum. Today it fills the entire archbishop's palace.

"Suzdal people love their town," Mr. Varganov told me. "When I came here, there was only one road paved with stone — the others were all dirt. The churches were in a bad state. But the people took care of their homes and of their town. They kept it clean and green. They are great craftsmen, and their skills live on." He did not say so, but others told me it was Mr. Varganov whose enthusiasm and encouragement rekindled the spark of life among Suzdal's master artisans.

"Look at the churches and buildings here," he went on. "Not a single one is exactly like another. And even in each church, no two towers, no two windows, are the same. The people here loved asymmetry, they loved individuality, and even when they brought elements from Moscow or St. Petersburg in later centuries, they always added their own touch."

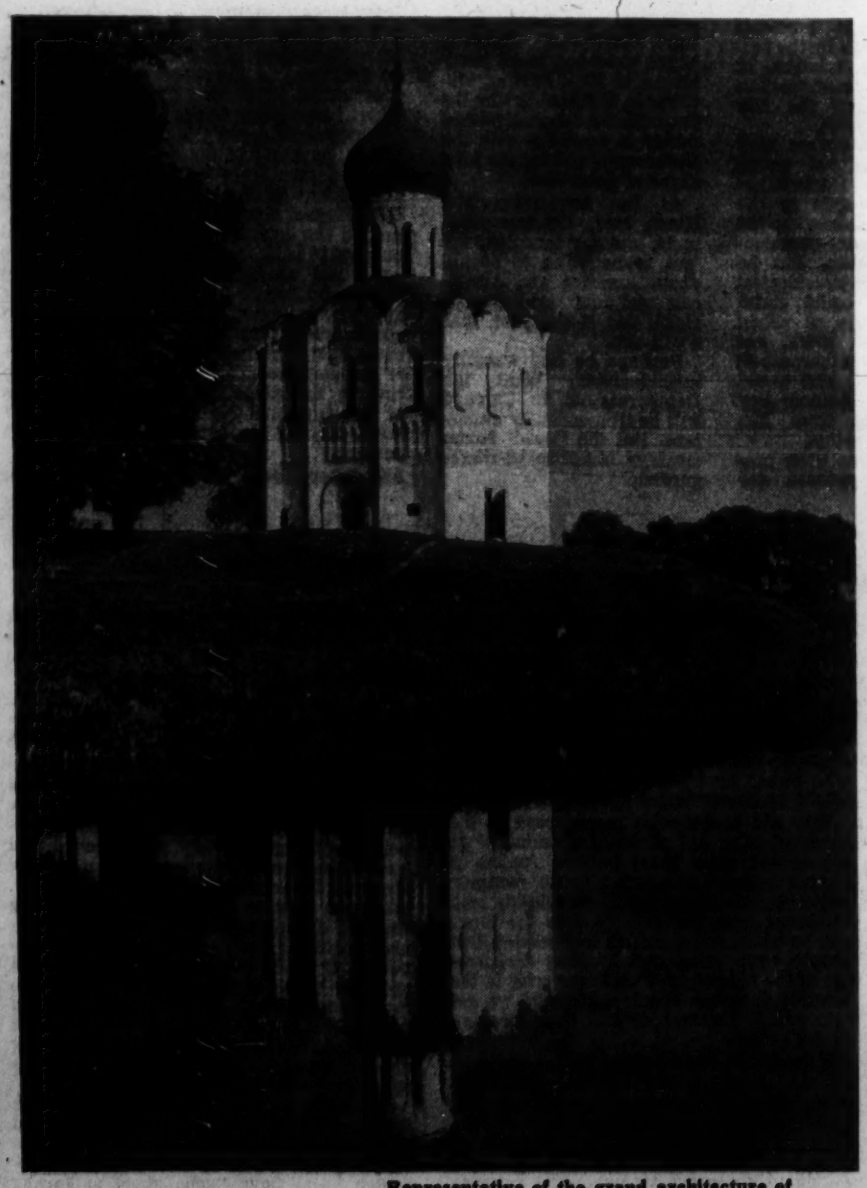
Mr. Varganov is the kind of person one never tires of listening to. In any country, in any society, there is beauty and order in the life of someone who devotes himself heart and soul to a worthy ideal. Alexei Dmitriyevich's singleness of purpose keeps him young. When the passageway on which he is now working is completed, this ostensibly retired individual wants to restore the main hall of the archbishop's palace — a single room 26 meters long, unobstructed by pillars.

"That will be my swan song," he says. Somehow, I doubt it.

Photos by Tass from Sovfoto

Pokrov monastery

Suzdal, a Soviet town with a rich history, is being restored to its past grandeur. All modern facilities such as hotels are being camouflaged so that only the aura of its eight-century-long existence meets the eye of visitors. Shown here is the cathedral and bell tower of the Pokrov monastery.



Suzdal

Representative of the grand architecture of Russia is this church of Pokrov-upon-Nerl. It dates from 1165 and is part of the attractions being preserved for future generations of tourists.

Poverty neighborhood project turns manufacturer

"This is one of the most magnificent things that could ever happen—especially to a group of black men."

William Arrington, the tall, hard-driving president of the Fruitvale Neighborhood Project, isn't given to overstatement. Ordinarily he views his antipoverty work with a combination of grit and good humor. But he obviously was impressed with the letter he had received from a San Francisco inventor.

"It is fantastic, almost unbelievable," Mr. Arrington said.

But after checking with lawyers and the prestigious Bay Area Management Council, Mr. Arrington realized he and his Fruitvale neighbors had indeed received a most unusual offer.

It came from Erwin Levy, a plumber by trade, who had invented a spacer device for pipe support called the Adjust-O-Spacer. The device already was widely used in northern California, including the new 53-story Bank of America World Headquarters building in San Francisco.

What Mr. Levy offered to do was to turn over the income from his invention to the Fruitvale Neighborhood Project, a nonprofit antipoverty board composed of residents of the Fruitvale neighborhood.

Mr. Levy said that he hopes his gift would accomplish three things: Train people from the neighborhood in the manufacture and assembly of the device; train persons in business operations; provide funds for training the disadvantaged in various trades with special emphasis on the building trades.

To turn his goals into reality, Mr. Levy retained San Francisco attorney Albert J. Horn to organize a corporation to manufacture and distribute the Adjust-O-Spacer. The sole shareholder in the corporation would be the Fruitvale Neighborhood Project, under the plans outlined by Messrs. Horn and Levy.

The board of directors is to include the president and executive director of the Fruitvale Neighborhood Project—other directors eventually would come from the black community.

Best of all, from the project's point of view, the license granted by Mr. Levy would require no payment whatsoever.

Mr. Levy stipulated that the corporation must train members of minority groups in all aspects of its activities, commencing with the manufacturing activities but ultimately including sales, distribution, and administration.

The Management Council, whose members include the chief executives of some of the Bay Area's largest corporations, is providing free consultation for the corporation and will also help select directors.

Oakland Tribune

Quotation for today

Most arts require long study and application, but the most useful of all, that of pleasing, only the desire.
—LORD CHESTERFIELD

FAMILY FEATURES

Dialogue with youth

By Erwin D. Canham
Editor in chief of The Christian Science Monitor

Reader: There are many ways young people can help their elders, and perhaps the most effective is just listening, with a few comments for conversation. To older people, youth symbolizes a carefree, energetic, romantic time of life, and there are delightful memories to be reminisced to a listener.

Older people are delighted with thoughtfulness, and such things as garden flowers, a handkerchief, handwork, a new shirt or dress or pair of slippers bring cheer and a new topic of conversation for days or weeks. A newspaper clipping, child's schoolwork, photographs are also welcome. They like to be included, and new art ideas, changes in buildings or towns they remember, letters and cards make them a part of today.

To them, to be useful is important. For a man to help in simple carpentry, painting, gardening, or to make Christmas toys could be as-you-feel-like-it projects beneficial to all. Crossword or jigsaw puzzles, a tableside garden, fish, gay cloth to create doll's clothing, bright yarn to fashion into pot holders, a pretty pattern to embroider, a magazine or newspaper subscription bring variety to the less mobile person.

A family or personal Bible-reading session is often appreciated by older people in the home.

There needs to be a delicate balance between inclusion in family doings and privacy without demands of younger members.

The whole family may discover things about their surroundings from the Sunday (or any day!) outings along less-frequented backroads. Forested or pastured lands, a pond or stream, the quaint church or abandoned schoolhouse are in ever-changing but ever-rewarding settings. A picnic or a country restaurant may prove to be a fitting climax, but take a lap robe for the return ride, which will seem cooler to the older person.

While these ideas are good for the older person in your home, they are also appreciated by the aged in care-provided institutions where routine becomes drudgery when visitors in gay attire bringing a box of cookies or fruit, vase of flowers, or just a listening ear are too infrequent.

Louella V.
Portland, Ore.

E. D. C.: This fine letter is in response to an inquiry from a young man in Australia who asked: "What is some practical way in which youth can help old people?" Louella has certainly given practical ways. They wouldn't all apply to everybody, goodness knows. But interest and thoughtfulness of young people are welcomed by all. Being remembered is a great deal.

A verse for today...

And as ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise.—LUKE 6:31

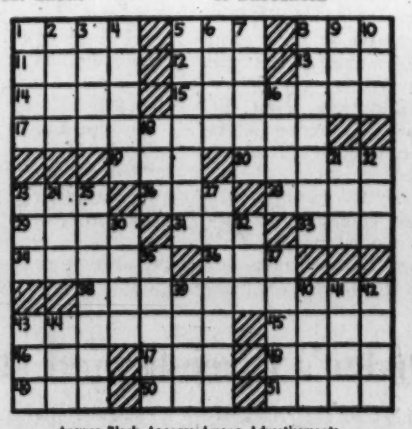
Daily crossword puzzle

Across

1. Sum total
5. Stocky horse
8. Hymenopteron
11. Hodgepodge
12. Turkish chamber
13. Kind
14. Tarry
15. Garrulous
17. Leisurely
19. Buzzing beetle
20. Luncheon dish
23. Harvest goddess
26. Dry
28. Sacred
29. Intertwine
31. Put on
33. Pagoda ornament
34. Theater
36. Feel sorry
38. Ill-doing
43. Title
45. Arrow poison
46. Rice paste
47. Writer of fables
48. Replenish
49. High hill
50. Seine
51. Shout

Down

1. Mildew
2. Century plant
3. Threshold
4. Substantial
5. Clothed
6. Scent
7. Ruby spinel
8. Curio
9. Annex
10. Stretch out
16. Mormon state
18. Cow genus
21. Stout
22. Coloring matter
23. Used
24. Equal footing
25. Scurry
27. Crown
30. Emanate
32. Religieuse
35. Oriental
37. Improve morally
39. Formulary
40. Unicorn fish
41. Organic unit
42. Divulge
43. Grimalkin
44. I love: Latin



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BY GUERNSEY LE PELLEY

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Editorials

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Commentary

Wednesday, August 14, 1968

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

McGovern—and Maddox

Sen. George McGovern, a modest man, hardly expects to become the Democratic presidential nominee. But his late-hour announcement that he is a candidate accomplishes two things:

- It adds pressure for the inclusion of a very strong antiwar, Vietnam-peace plank in the Democratic platform.
- It provides a spot, other than the candidacy of Sen. Eugene McCarthy where the restive Kennedyites may come to roost.

The conclusion to be drawn is that most of the movers and shakers among the Democrats do expect Vice-President Hubert Humphrey to become the Democratic presidential nominee. But that a clear majority want to see Mr. Humphrey break clear of President Johnson's Vietnam policy. And that they believe that the best way to "free" the Vice-President is via a strong antiwar plank in the Democratic platform. The McGovern candidacy will help produce this plank.

Senator McGovern has been an outspoken "dove" in the Senate. He early called the intensification of bombing against North Vietnam "a policy of madness." But, be it noted, this South Dakotan has avoided harsh words against Mr. Humphrey. He has applauded the Vice-President's liberal record on domestic policy.

Supporters of the late Sen. Robert Kennedy have had an obvious hand in urging Senator McGovern to stand forth. There are Kennedyites who do not yet relish Senator McCarthy's candidacy. They resent his campaign attacks against their man. They have felt that Senator McCarthy was less than specific in some of his advocacies, and that he failed to appeal to the American "underclass" — the blacks of the ghetto and the poor whites of the hinterlands — with whom Senator Kennedy so closely identified himself.

Now they have a candidate who was "early for Kennedy," who would mobilize American resources for the "long-neglected" problems of the cities and rural poor, and who can reconstitute a little of that lost enthusiasm which went out of their lives with Bob Kennedy's passing.

Far off on the right flank another possible candidacy, that of Gov. Lester Maddox of Georgia, is a late-blooming phenomenon. This Southerner, who has previously expressed admiration for third-party candidate George Wallace, expects too that his candidacy may influence the convention platform. That it could have much impact in a convention that is dominated by Humphrey-McCarthy-Kennedy forces is very doubtful.

One can easily envisage Mr. Humphrey choosing Senator McGovern as his running mate, if McGovern be willing, and thus strengthening his Kennedy ties after all. One can hardly see HHH offering the vice-presidential slot to Governor Maddox.

Ironically timed

In no part of the world could the effects of Pope Paul's encyclical on birth control be as far-reaching — there are many who would say as harmful — as in Latin America.

First, Latin America has the highest birthrate of any of the world's regions. Second, it is the one major underdeveloped area of the world where the population is almost entirely Roman Catholic — and therefore susceptible to mentorship from the Vatican. Third, the governments of Latin America are as Catholic as the people and are thus more likely to respond than lay authority elsewhere to the Pope's direct appeal to "rulers" to heed his injunction against artificial means of limiting births.

There is thus forceful irony in Pope Paul's first journey abroad after the publication of his birth-control encyclical, "Humanitae Vitae." This journey is scheduled for later this month and will take him to Latin America: to Bogotá, capital of Colombia, where he will attend a session of the World Eucharistic Congress.

His encyclical has stirred in Latin America some of the same rumblings that have come from intellectuals and the less clerically inclined in other parts of the world. In Colombia, the resignation of Foreign Minister Zea Hernández has been connected with the encyclical. He has been critical of it — and had he remained in office, to him would have fallen a key role in the ceremonies attending the Pope's reception in Bogotá.

But the effect of the encyclical could go far deeper than the rights and wrongs of birth control. Already in Latin America there yawns a gap, wider than in most other Catholic areas, between the organized church and the awesome problems of contemporary society. To many a Latin-American prelate, the efforts of the late Pope John to bring the Catholic church up to date were as shocking and as utterly wrong as, say, Communist subversion. (In fairness to others, it must be said that some courageous dignitaries — such as the Archbishop of Recife in Brazil — have had the political courage to speak up for the poor and their needs.) And as a result, fewer and fewer educated young Latin Americans are entering the Roman Catholic priesthood.

To the conscientious younger generation in Latin America, the Pope's encyclical will seem yet another obstacle thrown in the way of progressive change and betterment by the organized church. It will add to the pressures in the direction of revolution — even of Castroism, or at least of Camilo Torres. He was the young chaplain of the National University in Bogotá who renounced his priesthood in 1965 to join a guerrilla band in the Andes. He was hunted down and killed, but young Colombians have not forgotten him.

Mankind's opportunity

Britain's scheme to ban biological warfare challenges men to seize a unique opportunity. For once, they could forestall a new war horror by refusing to develop the weapons.

Britain, the United States, the Soviet Union, and probably others busily breed microbes for use in war. Any country with a modicum of biological talent can join this weapons game. And it can do it secretly.

Some tough strains of what medical researchers identify as disease-causing organisms already have been produced. But, fortunately, warfare based on them is in its infancy. It is not too late at all to try to cut short its development.

Thus the plan Britain has given the Geneva Disarmament Conference offers that body one of the most forwardlooking ideas it has yet studied.

The ban would modify the existing 1925 agreement not to use chemical or bacteriological weapons against people. This present treaty does not halt weapons development. It permits stockpiling weapons and using them against countries not party to the treaty.

The United States has not ratified even this limited agreement. It has gone on record as agreeing to abide by the treaty's spirit. But it sprays trees and crops in Vietnam, arguing there is no treaty violation because the chemicals aren't used against people. Presumably biological weapons, such as a rice fungus, might be used "legally" as well.

Many biologists who know the threat of biological warfare don't want to see even this kind of a beginning to it. Instead of using hard-won biological and medical knowledge to help men, such warfare would be an assault on earthly life forms themselves.

No one knows what eventually would happen. Men may well be forging biological weapons that could threaten their own existence as a species on earth.

Britain's proposal to forestall such weapons development is sane and timely. We urge other members of the conference quickly to take it up.

Order's three-legged stool

Reports on the American Bar Association's yearly convention are frankly disheartening. They indicate that the ABA and many of its members are still able to look in only one direction at a time. Having in years past laid the greatest emphasis on legal solutions to lawbreaking, the association is now reportedly going all out for social solutions.

Not that deep-going reform would not undercut some of the causes of crime in the United States. It would and it should. But social and economic reforms, even if coupled with strong legal action of the kind the ABA was formerly so enthusiastic over, will not in themselves do what needs to be done.

For there is a third element which is indispensable for the creation of any law-abiding society. Indeed, it is by far the weightiest element. This is internal discipline, the fundamental respect for order, for honesty, for fair-dealing, for democratic actions felt on both an individual and a societal level. The lawlessness, thoughtlessness and selfishness shown in a thousand well-to-do suburban communities in America are irrefutable proof that mere social and economic good fortune is not enough to make a man, woman, or child law-abiding.

The stool of law and order can stand upright only if it has all three of its legs: (a) social and economic justice, (b) strict but even-handed law enforcement and (c) individual respect for law and the rights of others. The ABA continues to be tragically mistaken if it believes that concentration on only one or another of these three elements is enough.

The Nixon formula

Winds of change

By William H. Stringer

Has Richard Nixon, the Republican presidential nominee, picked the physical place, and the mental consensus, where the majority of American voters live? Is it the suburbs, and the rural areas, and portions of the "new" South? Is it a progressive kind of conservatism, which thinks of itself as precisely midroad though some commentators label it "right of center"?

If Mr. Nixon, pitching his plea particularly to this segment of American society, is proved right in November, then his political shrewdness will be called creative politics. And those of the intellectual cognoscenti who derided his acceptance-speech emphasis on law and order, or his warning to the courts, his opposition to school busing, his refusal to admit that most whites are racists, and his assertion that the "first civil right of every American" is the right to be free from domestic violence, will have to admit that it is they who are out of touch with the American majority.

And if Mr. Nixon is wrong, as Senator Goldwater — hewing much further to the right — was wrong in 1964, then the Republicans are doomed to another long stretch in the wilderness.

* * *

We shall undoubtedly be able to gauge, from campaign speeches in the weeks ahead, who he believes can logically be reached and corralled in the new Republican consensus, and what ideas will appeal to this "new" America. He has said that the "real voice of America" is a conservative voice, that a combination of tax incentives, private enterprise, federal grants and local initiative will solve national problems, that the great majority of Americans are those who work, save, pay their taxes and commit no crimes. "They are not racists, or sick" he has declared. They are the nonshouters, the nondemonstrators. But they will vote, in vast and impressive numbers, in November.

* * *

A Republican Party which adds up to only 27 percent of the electorate can hardly bring victory to Mr. Nixon. So he would reach beyond the regulars, believing that in the American suburbs particularly are potential Republican votes by the millions. And the suburbs, in most every metropolitan area, outnumber the city cores in population.

Mr. Nixon, of course, may have erred in not trying harder for the Rockefeller-type GOP liberals of the North, for instance in his selection of a vice-presidential running-mate. But he wanted a vice-presidential nominee who could claim some knowledge of urban problems, who would not alienate the Southerners — and, be it said, who would not be such a glamour boy as to distract from Mr. Nixon's own prestige.

Mr. Nixon has been preparing his approach for many months. The 1966 congressional elections showed that the rebuilt Republican Party could become a victory chariot for 1968. He did his homework carefully. When he traveled through Europe in early 1967, and was interviewed by a few of us in London, Mr. Nixon made very competent observations on the importance of Germany, the decline of NATO, the Soviet détente. He was wary about conclusions, but he was taking careful soundings.

* * *

If the Nixon formula is correct, the Republicans could do more than capture the White House. In and since 1966 the Republicans have won seven governorships, five Senate seats, 47 House seats. This is an appreciable comeback from the Goldwater debacle, which extended to all party levels, in 1964. Further victories in 1968 could bring the Republicans much closer to parity in numbers with the Democrats, ending the long night of defeatism.

At the convention Mr. Nixon said, "If my judgment and my intuition, my 'gut feelings' so to speak, about America and American political tradition is right, this is the year that I will win."

Perhaps he has woefully miscalculated. What the Democrats do in Chicago will be tremendously important. But the "new" Nixon strategy is not to be disregarded.

Our readers write

Letters from readers are welcome. All are subject to condensation. We assume no responsibility for statements made.

Fact and fantasy

To The Christian Science Monitor:

The recent article on Gibraltar by Russell Warren Howe is so slanted and so full of errors that it has gone one step beyond reality.

The personage he mentions as having captured The Rock, Gibral the Berber, is about as real as Yogi Bear. Gibraltar derives from Gebel Tarik, the latter gentleman being the true Moorish conqueror.

Mr. Howe is weak on research. He speaks of countless sieges after the Treaty of Utrecht. There were exactly three sieges, a quantity which should not have proven so difficult to enumerate.

He affirms that Spain renounced Gibraltar in 1926 and offered to sell part of the hinterland. This is simply not so, and we would like Mr. Howe to quote any authority supporting his assertion.

The same air of utter fantasy pervades his remark that in the present dispute "Britain in turn offered Spain an Anglo-Spanish condominium of Gibraltar and the Campo." This is nonsense. There has been no such offer.

He asserts also that "Madrid's treatment of Gibraltar has led toward a Gibraltarian boycott of Spanish goods and of visiting Spain." Mr. Howe will be interested to know that the Spanish Government has recently offered passes to any Gibraltarian who wishes to visit Spain. Far from maintaining a boycott, the Gibraltarians—so far to the number of 1,000—are rapidly and eagerly applying for these passes.

Mr. Howe states that "the main objections toward a Spanish hand in its affairs is the tiny democracy's hatred of fascism and religious intolerance." Tiny democracy? The Rock is primarily a military base and cannot easily shake off this character. As for fascism and religious intolerance in Spain, the stream of contemporary opinion on my country, as exemplified by your Madrid correspondent, Mr. Mowrer, says otherwise. The situation there cannot be simplified under the blanket of fascism. And in any case, any Anglo-Spanish agreement on Gibraltar would incorporate the Spanish Government's offer to the Gibraltarians of a personal and collective status guaranteeing their British citizenship, freedoms and way of life. It is of interest to point out that many persons from Great Britain—nearly the same amount as the population of Gibraltar—have retired to live in Spain, apparently unperturbed by the "fascist" conditions there.

Finally, the new constitution to which Mr. Howe refers will not, either for Spain, or the United Nations, or world opinion, disguise the essential character of Gibraltar as a British colony and military base. No amount of pseudo self-determination can mask its colonial nature. It is high time to distinguish between fact and fantasy on the problem of Gibraltar.

Fernando Rodriguez Ayuso
Information Attaché
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Please explain

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Your letter writer who said that "At least 80 percent of the United States think he (Warren) is the worst pro-Communist, procriminal judge that ever presided anywhere" has many things to explain.

Why were Warren's decisions usually supported by most of his fellow judges, who included men from both parties and from all sections of the country? Why, for all the billboard signs "Impeach Earl Warren" around the country, has he never been impeached? Is it not because his enemies could not muster sufficient votes in the House and Senate even to bring the matter up? Why have not the "80 percent" elected conservative presidents, senators and congressmen; why have they not passed laws or enacted constitutional amendments to reverse the allegedly unpopular decisions of the Supreme Court? Why? Because, I think, the "80 percent" are really about 10 percent.

Ann Arbor, Mich. **Preston Slosson**

Mirror of opinion

How about common sense?

A Prairie Farmer reader wonders whether it is too late to rescue common sense as a principle of American life. Maybe we ought to have a common sense political party to give sensible people a choice when everybody seems to be going off half-cocked. In practically every department of national life, extremists seem to have the upper hand, or at least they are making the most noise. And the politicians spend most of their time playing up to them.

The call for massive funds to be poured into the big cities "to save them" is a case in point. The metropolitan areas are doing all right when it comes to superhighways; business skyscrapers to house insurance, finance, law, government, and other professional activity; and high-rent, high-rise apartments for the affluent. The trouble is we also filled the inner city with vast numbers of unskilled and uneducated people, clustered by ethnic groups, just when the factories that employed such people began moving out into the suburbs and smaller cities. The migration towards jobs that weren't there and welfare handouts that have made no one happy has continued long after common sense should have told us it was the wrong thing to do.

Vast sums of money will not heal the inner city unless we do something about reversing the trends that have gotten us into such serious trouble. Can we get the industries back? Do we want them back in the big cities in view of the growing problems of bad air, deteriorating schools, and bad government? Wouldn't it make more sense to disperse people and the problems that go with them? That will take money too, but it might be money better spent.

Why did people with means rush to the suburbs? Why did all kinds of industry do the same? They must have a reason, a human reason! But there is no common sense in professional people commuting long distances from the suburbs into the inner city to work, and unskilled and semi-skilled people commuting equally long distances out of the ghettos to work in factories in the suburbs or in the country. How did we get into this fix? Somebody has been sleeping at the switch.

If we are to correct these errors, we must put our money where common sense dictates, even if it means challenging the figures of the researchers and planners. It's obvious that people who have a choice want fresh air, green lawns, and space. They're willing to go to great trouble and expense to get them.

They want other advantages too, such as good schools and churches, access to institutions of culture and entertainment. Doesn't it make more sense to disperse these to where the people want to live than try to force people into the asphalt jungle?

Industry has already given its answer. It is willing to move into the country. It no longer considers space and distance to be an enemy of economic progress.

While we piled people and problems in the city, we let our rural communities suffer for lack of people and economic activity to support institutions already in existence and needing only modernization. We clung to the idea that the country is for agriculture only. We were slow to realize that as farming changed drastically into a production business requiring few people but much technology, it would become necessary to beef up other parts of the rural economy. The fact that millions of Americans live on rural acreages and commute to nonfarm jobs should have tipped us off that they really did not want to leave their farm homes when they went out of farming.

I suppose we all must take some blame for this state of affairs. As we look around and start adding two and two, the common sense conclusion may be that the metropolitan areas have "gone about as far as they can go" without really satisfying human needs.—**Paul C. Johnson in Prairie Farmer**